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DATA ON YOUTH, 1967, A STATISTICAL DOCUMENT.

BY- SCHEIDER, GEORGE

NEW YORK STATE DIVISION FOR YOUTH, ALBANY

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THE DATA IN THIS REPORT ARE STATISTICS ON YOUTH THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND IN NEW YORK STATE. INCLUDED ARE DATA ON POPULATION, SCHOOL STATISTICS, EMPLOYMENT, FAMILY INCOME, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH CRIME (INCLUDING NEW YORK CITY FIGURES), AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. THE STATISTICS ARE PRESENTED IN THE TEXT AND IN TABLES AND CHARTS. (NH)

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Data on Youth

A compilation
of current statistics
on youth

UD 005025

NEW YORK STATE
DIVISION FOR YOUTH

DATA ON YOUTH

1967

A Statistical Document

compiled by
George Scheider
Research Analyst

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STATE OF NEW YORK
Nelson A. Rockefeller
Governor

DIVISION FOR YOUTH
Milton Luger
Director

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PART I

Population

Nationwide

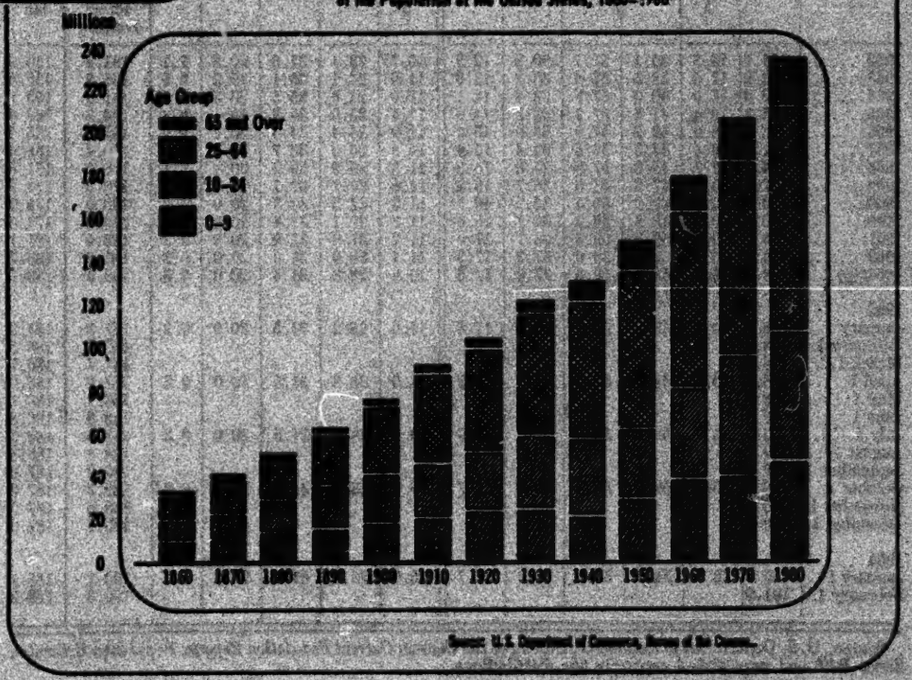
According to the U. S. Bureau of the Census estimates the population of the U. S. on July 1, 1965, was 193,818,000. Of these, 70,432,000 (36.3 percent) were under 18 years of age, 105,231,000 were between the ages of 18 and 64 and 18,156,000 were 65 and over; 79,594,000 (41.1 percent) were under 21 years of age.[1]

The percent increases in the various age groups in the U. S. A. and in New York State from April 1, 1960, to July 1, 1964, are shown in the following table:

	U.S.A.	N.Y.S.
Under 5 years	1.8	4.9
5–17	12.9	14.2
18–44	3.8	3.2
45–64	6.5	4.2
65 and over	7.8	8.1
All ages	6.7	6.5
14 and over	7.2	6.0
18 and over	5.2	4.3
21 and over	4.5	3.4

CHART 1

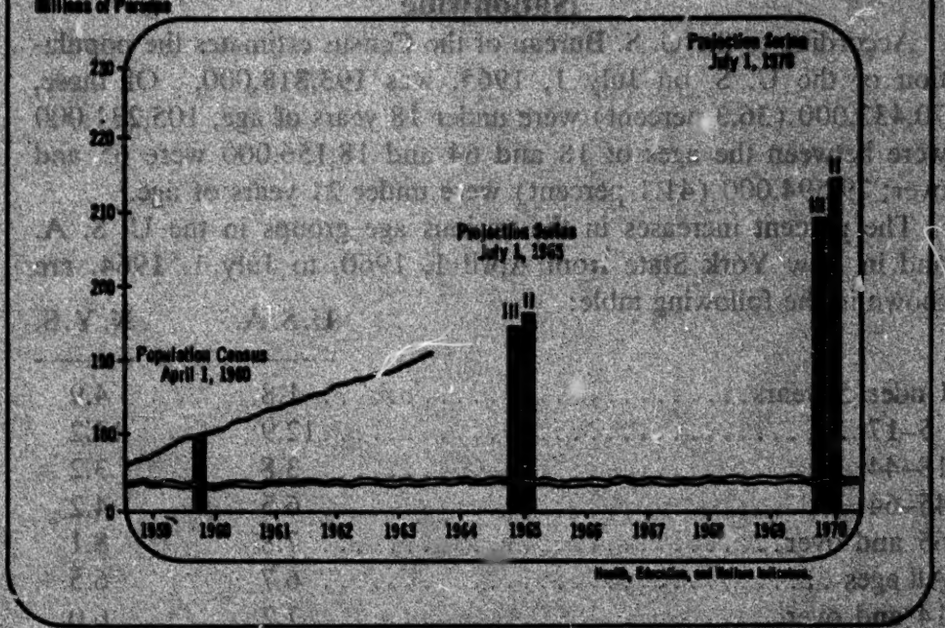
Actual and Projected Growth and Age Distribution of the Population of the United States, 1860–1980



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

CHART 2

Total Population of the United States (Including Armed Forces Overseas)



Health, Education, and Welfare Indicators.

TABLE 2

Period	Population of the United States including armed forces overseas by age group												Population (millions)	
	Millions						Percent						Total including armed forces overseas	Total civilian
	Total	Under 5	5-19	20-44	45-64	65+	Under 5	5-19	20-44	45-64	65+			
1959	181.7	18.8	56.1	67.1	30.8	12.3	10.7	29.1	37.6	20.3	8.1		181.3	180.2
1960	183.6	17.5	56.8	67.6	32.1	13.6	11.0	24.1	38.1	20.3	8.5		183.2	182.0
1961	185.4	17.9	56.6	67.7	32.8	14.1	11.0	24.6	38.5	20.9	8.7		181.2	180.1
1962	186.5	18.4	56.8	67.7	32.9	14.6	11.1	25.0	34.9	20.1	8.8		184.3	183.2
1963	188.3	18.9	43.7	67.8	33.0	15.0	11.3	25.4	34.4	20.3	8.9		187.2	186.4
1967	171.8	19.4	44.8	67.8	34.4	15.4	11.3	26.0	33.7	20.1	9.0		170.4	169.4
1968	174.2	19.7	45.6	67.8	35.0	15.8	11.3	26.3	33.2	20.1	9.1		173.2	171.8
1969	177.0	20.1	47.3	68.0	35.7	16.2	11.3	26.7	32.7	20.1	9.1		176.5	174.7
1969	180.7	20.5	48.9	68.3	36.3	16.7	11.3	27.2	33.3	20.0	9.1		180.0	178.3
1960	180.0	20.3	48.6	68.2	36.1	16.6	11.3	27.1	33.4	20.0	9.2		179.3	177.6
1961	183.6	20.6	50.3	68.5	36.7	17.0	11.3	27.6	31.9	20.0	9.2		183.0	181.1
1962	186.6	20.7	52.2	68.0	37.3	17.3	11.1	28.0	31.6	20.0	9.3		185.6	183.7
1963(p)	189.2	20.7	53.5	68.6	37.9	17.6	10.9	28.3	31.5	20.0	9.3		188.5	186.5
1968														
January 1	186.1	20.3	52.0	68.3	37.6	17.8	11.0	28.2	31.8	20.0	9.3		187.2	185.3
February 1	186.4												187.6	185.6
March 1	186.4												187.7	185.7
April 1	186.6	20.7	52.3	68.4	37.7	17.8	11.0	28.3	31.8	20.0	9.3		187.9	185.8
May 1	186.8												188.1	186.1
June 1	186.1												188.3	186.3
July 1	186.3	20.7	52.5	68.6	37.9	17.8	10.9	28.3	31.8	20.0	9.3		188.5	186.5
August 1	186.5												188.8	186.8
September 1	186.8												189.0	187.0
October 1	186.9	20.8	52.9	68.7	38.0	17.7	10.9	28.4	31.4	20.0	9.3		189.2	187.2
November 1	186.8												189.6	187.6
December 1	186.9												189.9	187.9
1964														
January 1	186.8	20.7	54.3	68.8	38.2	17.7	10.9	28.4	31.4	20.0	9.3		190.1	188.1
February 1	191.0												190.3	188.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates*, Series P-25 and unpublished quarterly age distributions.

Some statistics and projections will illustrate what the often-used term "population explosion" means, particularly in regard to the younger age groups.

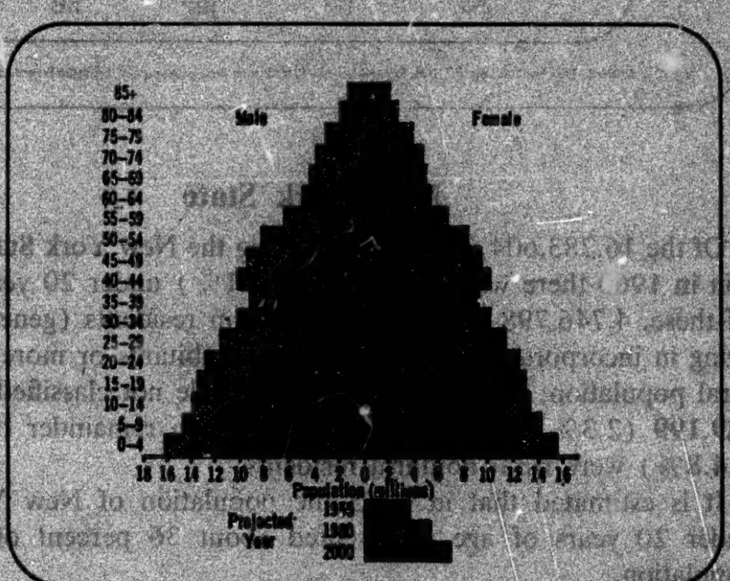
In 1960 there were 2.6 million youths reaching 18 years of age in the nation. The estimate for 1965 is 3.8 million.

The child population under 18 years of age numbered 68,717,000 on July 1, 1963. This age group had increased by 17 million from 1953 to 1963. In 1953, 33 percent of the total United States population was under 18; in 1963, 36 percent of the population were less than 18 years old. It is expected that by 1970 75 million children will be under 18 years of age and by 1980 there will be 88 million boys and girls of elementary and secondary school age or approaching it (under 5) in the United States.

The growth of the population under 15 was 68 percent in the years 1940 to 1960, as compared to the growth of the total population of 36 percent.[2]

CHART 3

Age Profile of U. S. Population, 1955, 1980, and 2000



Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington 16, D.C., U.S. Population Growth, 1960–2000, February 1964.

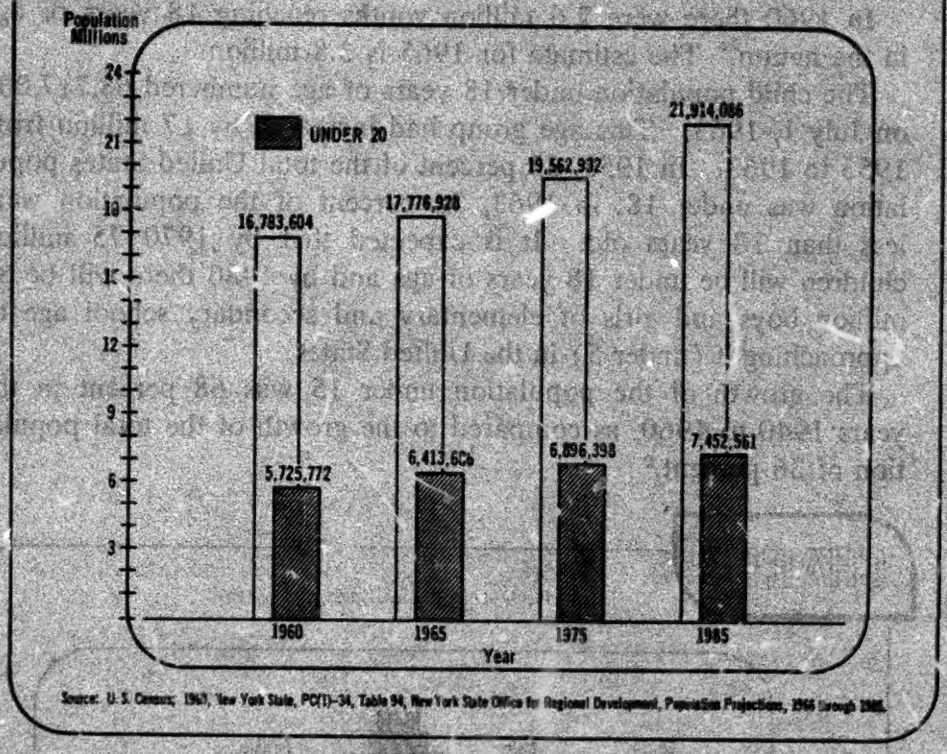
TABLE 3

U. S. Total Population by Age Groups

	1960		2000	
All Ages	100.0%	179,323,000	100.0%	349,215,000
Under 14	29.6%	53,048,000	29.4%	102,832,000
14–65	61.2%	109,715,000	61.6%	214,998,000
65 and Over	9.2%	16,560,000	9.0%	31,385,000

CHART 4

New York State Population, 1960–1985,
Total Population and Persons Under 20 Years of Age



Source: U. S. Census; 1967, New York State, PC(1)-34, Table 94, New York State Office for Regional Development, Population Projections, 1965 through 2005.

New York State

Of the 16,783,604 persons comprising the New York State population in 1960 there were 5,725,772 (34.1%) under 20 years of age. Of these, 4,746,798 (82.9%) were urban residents (generally those living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more). Of the rural population, which comprises all people not classified as urban, 129,199 (2.3%) were living on farms, the remainder of 849,775 (14.8%) were rural nonfarm residents.

It is estimated that in 1975 the population of New York State under 20 years of age represented about 36 percent of the total population.

A total of 436,857 persons 16 through 20 years old were not enrolled in school in New York State in 1960. Of these 183,324 were males and 253,533 females. Of this total, 213,311 (105,973 males and 107,338 females) or 48.8 percent had completed less than four years of high school.[3]

TABLE 4

New York State Population, 1960–85
Total Population and Persons Under 20 Years of Age

	Total Population	Persons Under 20 Years of Age	
		Number	Percent of Total Population
1960 U.S. Census	16,783,604	5,725,772	34.1
1965*	17,776,928	6,413,686	36.1
1970*	18,674,319	6,690,022	35.8
1975*	19,562,932	6,896,398	35.2
1980*	20,631,392	7,085,070	34.3
1985*	21,914,086	7,452,561	34.0

* New York State Office for Regional Development, *Demographic Projections for New York State Counties, 1966.*

TABLE A

Population Estimates, 7 Through 24 Years, by Age and Sex, New York State, 1965, Based on Demographic Projections by New York State Office for Regional Development

Age	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0–6	2,433,244	1,235,197	1,198,047
7	346,696	176,081	170,615
8	334,621	169,948	164,673
9	332,897	169,072	163,825
10	324,582	165,120	159,462
11	310,803	158,111	152,692
12	309,271	157,332	151,939
13	298,554	151,880	146,674
14	287,837	146,427	141,410
15	291,342	148,290	143,052
7–15	2,836,603	1,442,261	1,394,342
16	294,212	149,751	144,461
17	307,129	156,326	150,803
18	304,258	154,865	149,393
19	238,240	121,262	116,978
20	227,177	108,980	118,197
16–20	1,371,016	691,184	679,832
Under 21 (0–20)	6,640,863	3,368,642	3,272,221
21	228,243	109,490	118,753
22	238,909	114,607	124,302
23	194,113	93,118	100,995
24	178,115	85,444	92,671
Under 25 (0–24)	7,480,243	3,771,301	3,708,942

Population Projections 1965–1985*

TABLE B — New York State, Totals and Age Groups Under 25, Male, Female and Both Sexes

Total State	Sex	Age Groups 0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	0–24	Year
8,557,364	M	874,275	876,023	778,870	730,494	511,639	3,771,301	1965
9,189,564	F	848,320	848,831	752,177	704,687	554,918	3,708,942	
17,776,928	BS	1,722,604	1,724,854	1,531,047	1,435,181	1,066,557	7,480,243	
9,008,864	M	855,330	876,872	851,790	806,140	710,179	4,110,301	1970
9,665,455	F	810,071	850,930	854,073	774,826	700,209	3,990,209	
18,674,319	BS	1,645,391	1,727,802	1,735,863	1,580,966	1,410,488	8,100,510	
9,439,751	M	874,304	836,744	882,708	911,203	791,240	4,296,199	1975
10,123,181	F	843,498	811,753	856,868	879,320	771,247	4,162,786	
19,562,932	BS	1,717,802	1,648,497	1,739,576	1,790,523	1,562,587	8,458,985	
9,973,480	M	960,356	878,935	843,268	918,819	897,721	4,449,102	1980
10,657,912	F	926,178	845,296	818,345	888,470	877,388	4,369,077	
20,631,392	BS	1,886,534	1,727,234	1,661,613	1,807,289	1,775,109	8,818,179	
10,624,947	M	1,050,023	970,090	888,006	883,337	906,190	4,700,254	1985
11,289,139	F	1,012,291	936,022	857,998	854,191	890,665	4,550,168	
21,914,086	BS	2,062,314	1,906,113	1,746,606	1,737,528	1,797,861	9,250,422	

TABLE C — New York City, Totals and Age Groups Under 25, Male, Female, Both Sexes

Total New York City	Sex	Age Groups 0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	0–24	Year
3,769,895	M	350,198	338,006	287,967	276,957	224,762	1,477,920	1965
4,141,151	F	339,805	329,781	281,024	272,380	247,055	1,470,046	
7,901,046	BS	690,004	667,787	568,991	549,337	471,817	2,947,966	
3,771,011	M	326,995	334,914	295,029	276,801	267,208	1,530,947	1970
4,181,231	F	317,114	325,277	317,332	270,690	267,637	1,496,050	
7,952,242	BS	644,109	660,191	642,361	547,491	534,845	3,026,997	

*New York State Office For Regional Development, *Demographic Projections for New York State Counties*, 1966.

TABLE D

Population Estimates, 7 Through 24 Years, by Age and Sex, New York City, 1965, Based on Demographic Projections by New York Office for Regional Development

Age	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0–6	973,146	493,512	479,634
7	132,900	67,264	65,636
8	126,879	64,221	62,658
9	124,676	63,207	61,469
10	119,488	59,015	60,473
11	114,367	56,486	57,881
12	114,367	56,486	57,881
13	111,522	55,080	56,442
14	109,247	53,957	55,290
15	108,775	54,844	53,931
7–15	1,062,411	530,560	531,851
16	112,071	56,505	55,566
17	117,564	59,275	58,289
18	115,367	58,167	57,200
19	95,590	48,196	47,394
20	95,779	45,627	50,152
16–20	536,371	267,770	268,601
Under 21 (0–20)	2,571,928	1,291,842	1,280,086
21	97,194	46,301	50,893
22	104,272	49,672	54,600
23	90,117	42,930	47,187
24	84,455	40,232	44,223
Under 25 (0–24)	2,947,966	1,470,977	1,476,989

TABLE E

Population, 15–24 Years, by Sex and Ethnic Group, 1960 and Projected 1965, 1970 and 1975, New York City*

	Population in Thousands				
	Actual	Projected			Percent Increase
Sex and Ethnic	1960	1965	1970	1975	1975/1960
Both Sexes:					
Total	969	1,062	1,172	1,282	32.3
White	703	784	826	858	22.1
Nonwhite	151	162	210	257	70.2
Puerto Rican	115	116	136	167	45.2
Male:					
Total	457	525	593	649	42.0
White	336	391	420	436	29.8
Nonwhite	67	78	104	128	91.0
Puerto Rican	54	56	69	85	57.4
Female:					
Total	512	537	579	633	23.6
White	367	393	406	422	15.0
Nonwhite	84	84	106	129	53.6
Puerto Rican	61	60	67	82	34.4

* New York City Youth Board, *Youth in New York City, Out-of-School and Out-of-Work*. December 1963, p. 30, based on U.S. Bureau of Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics of Population: New York — 1960, Table 115.

TABLE F

Out-of-School Youths Who Have Not Completed High School, New York City—1960*

			Youths Who Have Not Completed High School	
		Number Out of School	Number	Percent of Those Out of School
Total, whites and nonwhites				
	16–19	157,200	82,800	52.6
	20–24	400,500	164,100	41.0
	16–24	557,700	246,900	44.3
Whites				
	16–19	130,200	66,600	51.1
	20–24	326,300	126,000	38.6
	16–24	456,500	192,600	42.2
Non-whites				
	16–19	27,000	16,200	60.0
	20–24	74,200	38,100	51.3
	16–24	101,200	54,300	53.7

* New York City Youth Board, *Youth in New York City, Out-of-School and Out-of-Work*, December 1963, p. 15 (based on *U. S. Bureau of Census, Detailed Characteristics of Population: New York — 1960*).

PART II

School Statistics

Nationwide

School Enrollment

In the fall of 1960 more than 46 million young people were enrolled in the nation's schools, from kindergarten to the college level. The U. S. Bureau of the Census estimates that by 1970 our school and college enrollment, public and private, will range from a low of 55.7 million to a high of 60.3 million. A decade later (1980) the range will be from 62.2 million to 75 million.[4]

In the fall of 1965 the American educational establishment had a total estimated enrollment of 53,935,000 students who were taught by 2,335,000 teachers in 88,600 elementary schools, 30,500 secondary schools and 2,170 universities and colleges.

Median education levels of Americans rose from 8.6 years of schooling in 1940 to 9.3 years in 1950, to 10.6 years in 1960 (10.7 for New York State).

Just under 60 percent of the white population and over 80 percent of the nonwhite Americans had a median educational level of eight years or less in 1940. By 1960 the percentages had dropped to under 40 percent for whites and to 60 percent for nonwhites.[5]

Dropouts[6]

The estimated retention rates per 1,000 pupils who entered the fifth grade of public and non-public schools in the United States increased from 505 in 1942–43 (high school graduation in 1950) to 636 in 1954–55 (graduation in 1962).

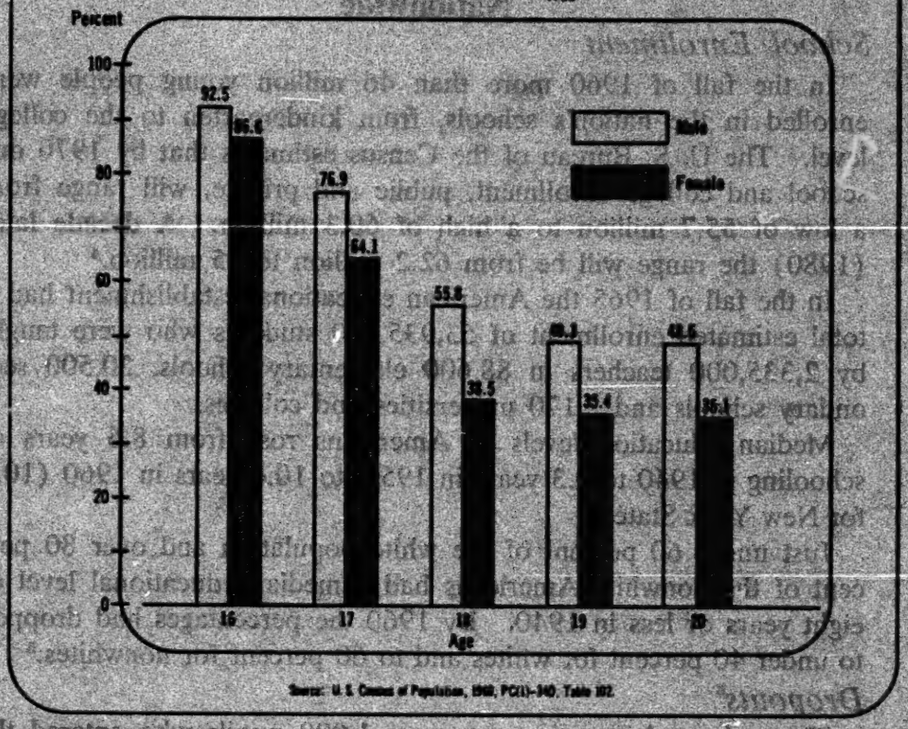
Each year larger numbers as well as percentages of the school age population complete their secondary education and greater numbers continue to college or other types of post-high school education or training.

The National Education Association made a study of the holding power rates of school systems in 128 cities with a population over 90,000, based on the graduating classes of 1960–1963 inclusive. The holding power rates of the Class of 1963 of the combined school system in the 128 large cities was 70.8 percent, based on grade 10 enrollment. The national average was 76 percent for that year.[7]

In spite of this gradual improvement of holding power, approximately one third of the boys and girls who currently enroll in the fifth grade do not complete high school. Nationally, the figure of nongraduates totals about a million a year; if the current rate continues, the dropout aggregate might increase by as much as 7.5 million before the turn of the decade.

CHART 5

Percent of Persons 16 through 20 Years of Age not Enrolled in School with Less than Four Years of High School Completed in New York State, Males-Females, 1960



Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-34D, Table 102.

TABLE 5

Percent of Youths, Not Enrolled in School Who Have Completed Less Than Four Years of High School, Males, Females 16 Through 20, New York State, 1960

Age	Percent	Age	Percent
Males 16 years	92.5*	Females 16 years	86.6
17	76.9	17	64.1
18	55.8	18	38.5
19	49.3	19	35.4
20	48.6	20	35.1

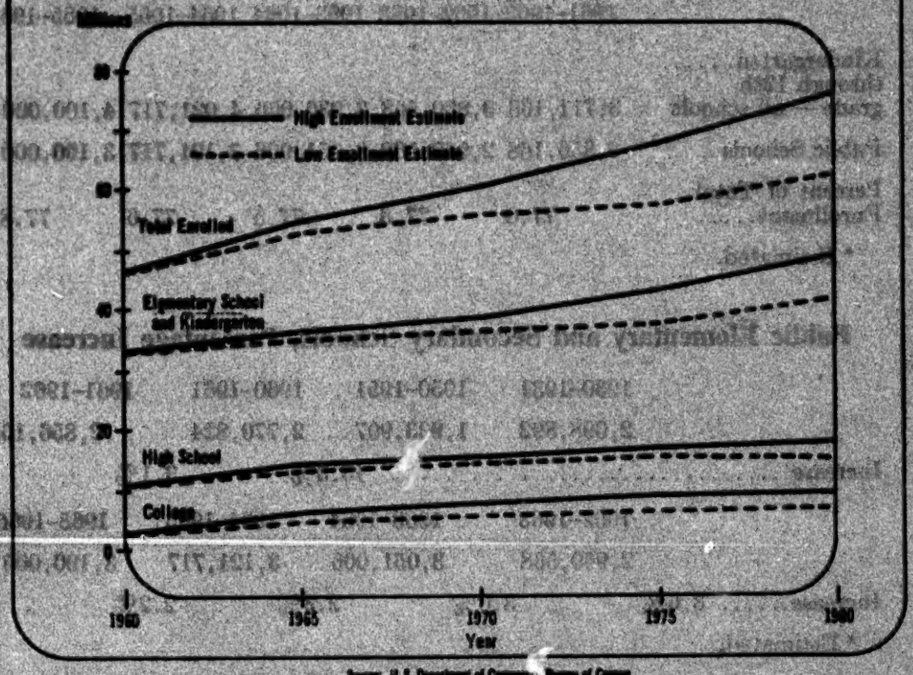
*Seven and one half percent of the 16 year old boys not enrolled in school had completed four years of high school.

The greatest percentage of school withdrawals occurs about the age when attendance is no longer compulsory—16 in most states. A major dropout zone is the switch from junior to senior high school; ninth and tenth grades and ages 16 and 17 have the highest attrition rates.

Twenty million American adults over 25 years of age had less than an eighth grade education as of 1962. Of this number, 7.8 million were "functional illiterates," that is, they have completed less than five years of school.

CHART 6

School Enrollment by Level, U.S.A., 1960–1980



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

Between 1960 and 1970, 26 million youths will enter the labor force, 11.7 million (54.3 percent) will have completed high school, 6.6 million (25.6 percent) will have some college, 5.2 million (20.2 percent) will not have completed high school, and 2.3 million (8.9 percent) will have a grade school education or less.

In the period 1965–70, population increases will add about 3 million young people to the labor force each year, and their job opportunities will be vastly different from those of previous years. The fastest growth of the labor force is that of technical and professional jobs requiring 16 or more years of education. Jobs for those with no secondary school education decreased 25 percent. Unskilled jobs comprised about 10 percent of labor market opportunities in 1964, but this percentage will decrease to only 5 percent by the end of the 1960's.

These facts contribute to the gravity of the national dropout problem. Since the dropout generally lacks the basic skills required for an increasing number of jobs, he is the last to be hired, the first to be laid off, and is most subject to job loss through technological changes.

As of March 1962, persons 18 and older who had not completed high school, comprised 46 percent of the labor force but accounted for 63 percent of the total unemployed.

New York State

School Enrollment[8]

	1961–1962	1962–1963	1963–1964	1964–1965	1965–1966
Kindergarten..... through 12th grade — all schools	3,711,168	3,830,568	3,986,006	4,021,717	4,100,000*
Public Schools....	2,856,168	2,960,568	3,051,006	3,121,717	3,190,000*
Percent of Total Enrollment.....	77.0	77.3	77.5	77.6	77.8*

* Estimated.

Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, Percentage Increase

	1930–1931	1950–1951	1960–1961	1961–1962
	2,098,892	1,933,907	2,770,824	2,856,168
Increase.....		43.3%	3.1%	

	1962–1963	1963–1964	1964–1965	1965–1966
	2,960,568	3,051,006	3,121,717	3,190,000*
Increase.....	3.6%	3.0%	2.3%	2.2%

* Estimated.

The number of high school graduates in public schools of New York State, excluding evening schools, increased 242 percent between 1930–31 and 1963–64 (from 49,931 to 170,698).

It is estimated that in the 10 years from 1964–65 to 1974–75 the number of graduates of all New York State high schools (public and private, including evening school graduates) will increase 23 percent (from 227,476 to 280,241).[9]

Public and Private Vocational Education Programs Offered to Youth in New York State, 1964–65[10]

111 Communities educate over 57,000 high school students in Trade, Technical, and Industrial Cooperative programs.

57 Communities offer advanced farming skills training to over 2,000 young adults.

238 High Schools enroll over 8,500 students in Vocational Agriculture.

575 High School Districts educate over 250,000 students in Vocational Business Skills.

105 High School Districts enroll over 15,000 students in Vocational programs for the Distributive occupations.

686 High School Districts provide Vocational Homemaking education for over 108,000 students.

200+ Registered Private Trade and accredited or approved Private Business Schools enroll over 95,000 young people and adults annually.

150 Manpower Training Projects are teaching new job skills to 10,000 unemployed.

29 Community Colleges and Agricultural and Technical Institutes enroll over 63,000 adults.

CHART 7

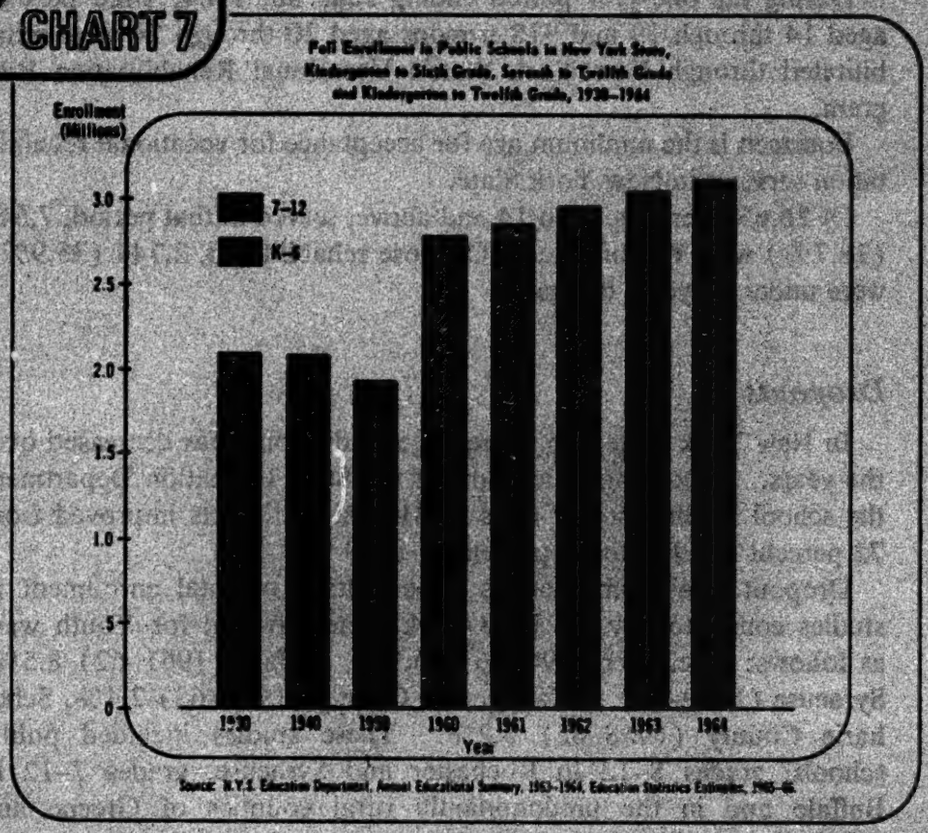


TABLE 7

Fall Enrollment in Public Schools of New York State, Kindergarten to Sixth Grade, 7th to 12th Grade, and Kindergarten to 12th Grade

1930–31 to 1964–65

School Year	K–6	7–12	K–12
1930–31	1,824,401	774,491	2,098,892
1940–41	1,067,993	1,015,658	2,083,651
1950–51	1,159,899	774,008	1,933,907
1960–61	1,624,826	1,145,998	2,770,824
1961–62	1,663,712	1,192,456	2,856,168
1962–63	1,713,967	1,246,601	2,960,568
1963–64	1,749,248	1,301,758	3,051,006
1964–65	1,790,439	1,331,278	3,121,717

Number of High Schools (Public and Private) with Summer Program and Enrollment (1959–1964)

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of Schools....	194	239	288	317	362	411
Enrollment	137,095	149,070	179,349	210,500	243,574	262,020

Vocational Rehabilitation

During the one-year period ending June 30, 1964, 1826 persons aged 14 through 19 and 918 persons aged 20 through 24 were rehabilitated through New York State's Vocational Rehabilitation Program.

Fourteen is the minimum age for acceptance for vocational rehabilitation services in New York State.

Of 26,658 persons, aged 14 and above, served in that period, 7,641 (28.7%) were rehabilitated. Of those rehabilitated, 2,744 (35.9%) were under 25 years of age.[12]

Dropouts

In New York State, the percentage of dropouts has decreased over the years. According to a report of the State Education Department the school holding power rates in 81 school districts improved from 72 percent in 1954 to 77 percent in 1960.[13]

Dropout rates computed as a percentage of total enrollment in studies conducted by the New York State Division for Youth were as follows: Rochester (1960–61) 5.9%, Buffalo (1961–62) 8.5%, Syracuse (1959–60) 5.4%, Greene County (1958–62) 2.4%, Schoharie County (1958–62) 3.2%. These studies included public schools, grades 8–12 in Rochester and Syracuse, grades 7–12 in Buffalo and in the predominantly rural counties of Greene and Schoharie.

TABLE G

Students and Teachers in Public and Private Schools, U.S.A., Fall 1965*

Students	
Elementary Schools (83.0 percent public, 17.0 percent private and parochial)	31,779,000
Secondary Schools (91.6 percent public, 8.4 percent private and parochial)	16,721,000
College and University Degree-Credit Enrollment (64.7 percent public, 35.3 percent private)	5,455,000

TABLE G—*Continued*

Teachers	Public School	Nonpublic School	Total
Elementary	959,000	155,000	1,114,000
Secondary	716,000	80,000	796,000
Total Elementary and Secondary School Teachers			1,910,000
College and University Teachers			
Public Institutions		235,000	
Private Institutions		190,000	425,000
Total			2,335,000

* Saturday Review, Sept. 11, 1965, p. 68, based on estimates from the U. S. Office of Education.

TABLE H

High School Graduates

Graduates from All High Schools in New York State

School Year of Graduation	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66**
	165,408	163,944	170,719	209,317	225,000	215,000

Graduates from Public High Schools

School Year of Graduation	1930–31	1950–51	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66**
	49,931*	93,862*	124,414*	134,901	141,099	172,571	187,000	177,000

* Graduates of evening schools not included.
** Numbers of graduates for 1965–66 are estimated.

TABLE I

Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Learning, New York State, 1958–1964

Fall Enrollment	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Type of Institution								
4-year or more	348,886	359,449	370,978	392,226	412,865	436,420	465,098	
Junior College	30,937	38,701	46,516	55,223	63,019	73,700	94,013	
Private	227,742	244,282	252,814	268,298	283,665	275,080	294,206	
Public	142,081	153,867	164,677	179,051	212,216	235,021	264,905	
State Total	379,823	398,149	417,491	447,449	475,884	510,120	559,111	605,000*

* Estimated.

Comparison of Degree-Credit Enrollments (Fall 1963, 1964, 1965)[11]

	1963	1964	1965	Percent Change 1963–64	Percent Change 1964–65
4-year institutions	404,527	435,150	464,713	+7.6	+6.8
2-year institutions	67,239	86,250	105,003	+28.3	+21.7
State Total	471,766	521,400	569,716	+10.5	+9.3

Note: The above figures include full-time and part-time students, but do not include enrollments reported as nondegree-credit. In fall 1964 there were 37,711 nondegree-credit students reported.

TABLE J

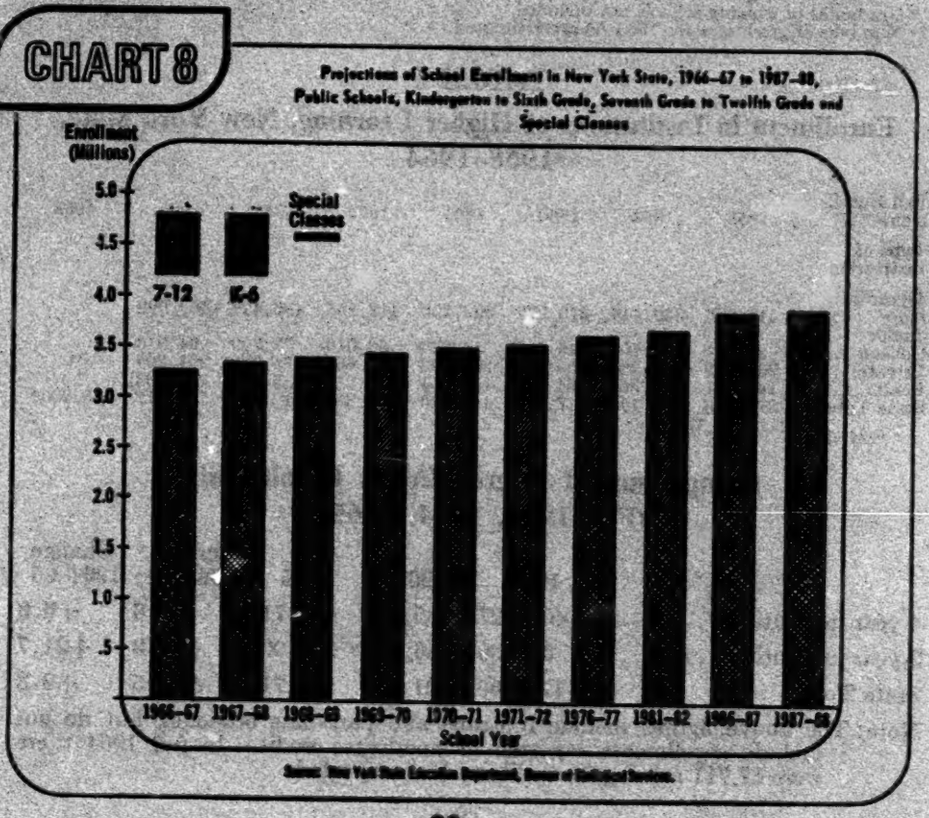
Education of Physically Handicapped and Mentally Retarded Children, 1961–62 to 1963–64, New York State

	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64*
Physically Handicapped Children			
Special Classes			
Number of Classes	731	783	806
Number of Pupils	8,630	9,396	9,672
Home Teaching			
Number of Pupils	6,439	7,027	7,300
Residential Schools for the Deaf**			
Number of Teachers	235	244	261
Number of Pupils	1,439	1,479	1,495
Residential Schools for the Blind**			
Number of Teachers	113	113	112
Number of Pupils	500	541	539
Mentally Retarded Children			
Number of Districts	444	456	465
Number of Classes	2,340	2,465	2,568
Number of Pupils	31,401	32,190	34,150

* Data for 1963–64 estimated, except for the residential schools for the blind and the deaf.

** Seven institutions for the deaf and three for the blind.

CHART 8



Source: New York State Education Department, Bureau of Statistical Services.

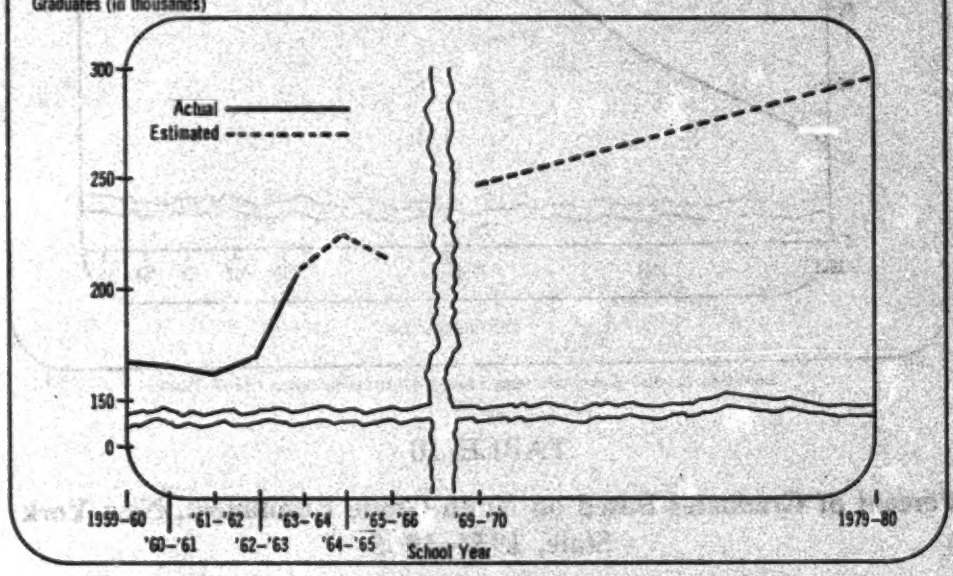
TABLE 8

School Enrollment, New York State, 1966–1986
Twenty-Year Projections by State Education Department, Public Schools, Kindergarten to 6th Grade, 7th to 12th Grade, Kindergarten to 12th Grade, and Special Classes

Year	K–6	7–12	Special Classes	Total
1966–67	1,828,542	1,375,551	49,400	3,253,493
1967–68	1,853,685	1,414,472	49,400	3,317,557
1968–69	1,871,853	1,456,967	49,400	3,378,220
1969–70	1,880,398	1,498,425	49,400	3,428,223
1970–71	1,883,470	1,538,984	49,400	3,471,854
1971–72	1,882,220	1,582,042	49,400	3,513,662
1976–77	1,864,780	1,686,343	49,400	3,600,523
1981–82	1,924,600	1,669,153	49,400	3,643,153
1986–87	2,084,724	1,697,128	49,400	3,831,252
1987–88	2,123,342	1,713,284	49,400	3,886,026

CHART 9

High School Graduates, 1960–1980, New York State Public and Private Schools



Source: N.Y.S. Education Dept., Office of Planning in Higher Education.

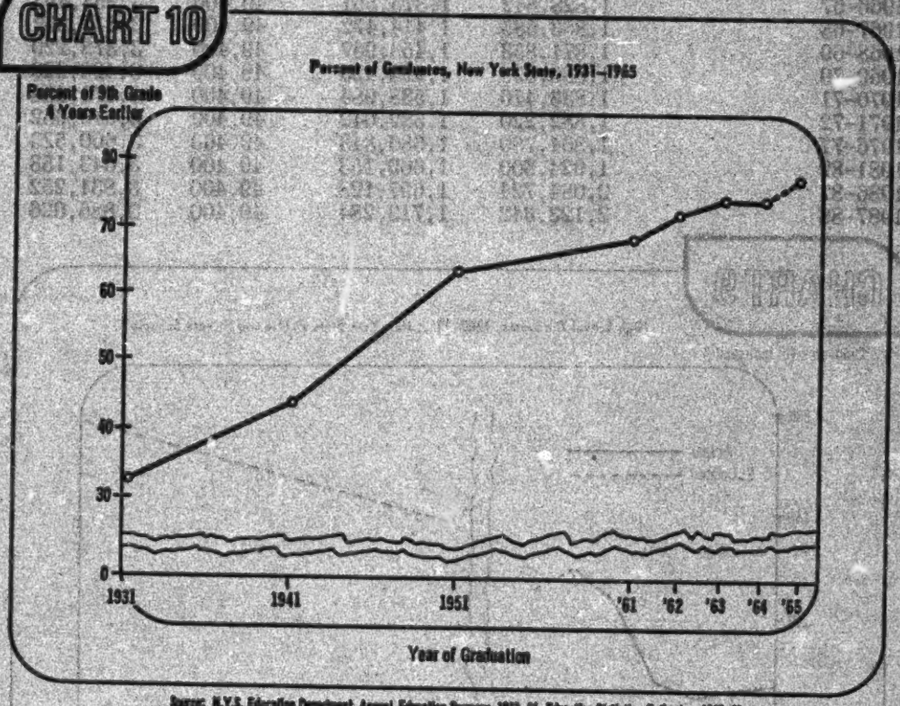
TABLE 9

High School Graduates, 1960–1980, Public and Private Schools

School Year	Number Graduating Actual	Number Graduating Estimated	Estimated Population 18 through 21 years
1959–60	167,302		742,162
1960–61	165,408		778,646
1961–62	163,944		849,487
1962–63	170,719		887,201
1963–64	209,317		920,130
1964–65		225,000	945,692
1965–66		215,000	1,010,604
1969–70		246,191	1,157,019
1979–80		294,355	1,350,449

Approximately 47 percent of all high school graduates are boys. In 1961–62, for example, 77,424 boys and 86,520 girls graduated from high schools.

CHART 10



Source: N.Y.S. Education Department, Annual Education Summary, 1933–64; Education Statistics Estimates, 1965–66.

TABLE 10

Percent of Graduntes Based on Ninth Grade Enrollment, New York State, 1931–1965

Class of	Percentages Graduates Ninth Grade
1965	77 (estimated)
1964	73*
1963	74
1962	71
1961	68
1951	63
1941	43
1931	32

* The remaining 27% are dropouts and all others who have not graduated with this class. This applies also to the remaining percentages for the other years listed.

Although the proportion of dropouts is steadily decreasing, the total number of dropouts is increasing due to the growth in school population.

Holding Power Rates—New York State Schools

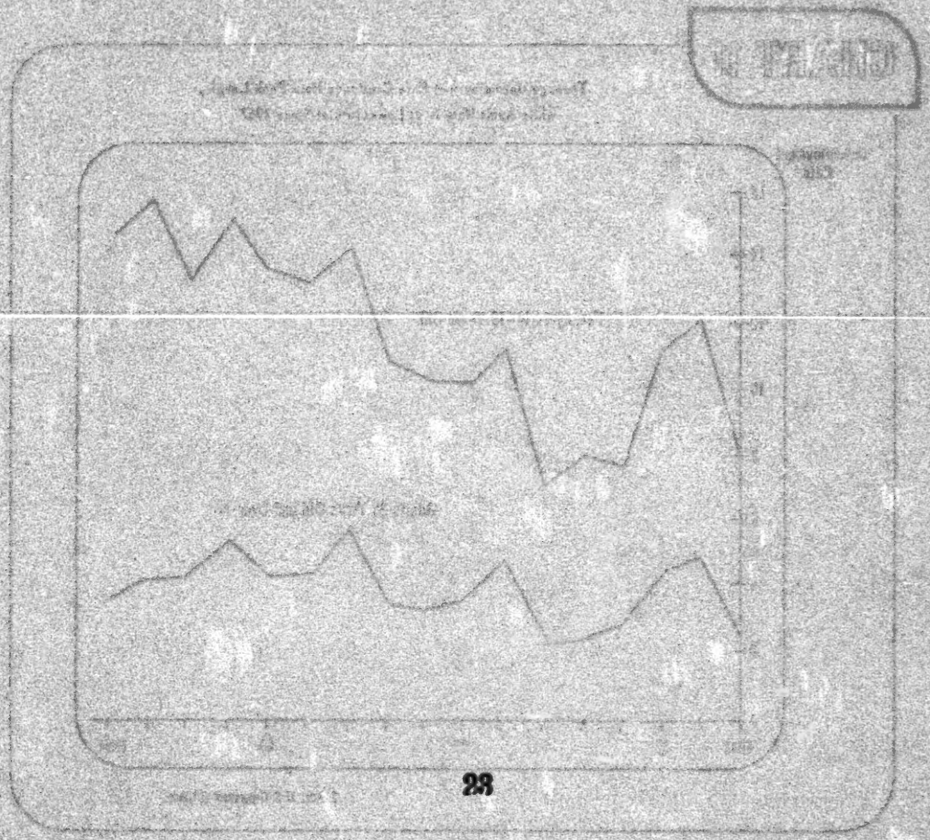
The percentage of those who were in the ninth grade four years earlier and who graduated rose from 32 in 1931 to 73 in 1964 and to an estimated 77 in 1965.

In New York City the dropout rate was 31 percent in 1958, 36 percent in 1961 and 30 percent in 1964.

In New York State public high schools excluding the six large cities (New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Yonkers) the holding power rate was 82 percent in 1963–64. The rate for New York City was 69 percent and the other large cities had relatively low holding power rates compared with the rest of the State.[14]

Median School Years Completed

According to the 1960 U. S. Census the median school years completed of persons age 25 years and over were 10.7 for New York State and 10.6 for the nation as a whole.



PART III

Youth Employment

Nationwide

The estimated national average percent increase in total labor force from 1960 to 1970 is 22 percent. The estimated increase in the number of teenagers working or seeking jobs during the sixties is 35 percent. About 2.2 million more boys and girls aged 14 through 19 will be in the nation's labor force in 1970 than in 1960. In 1960 about half of the labor force aged 14–19 of 6,200,000 (more than 3,000,000) were out-of-school teenagers.

Of the 6.5 million young persons aged 14 to 19 in the labor force in 1964 an average of close to 1 million (14.7 percent) were unemployed. High rates of unemployment among young workers reflect two trends:

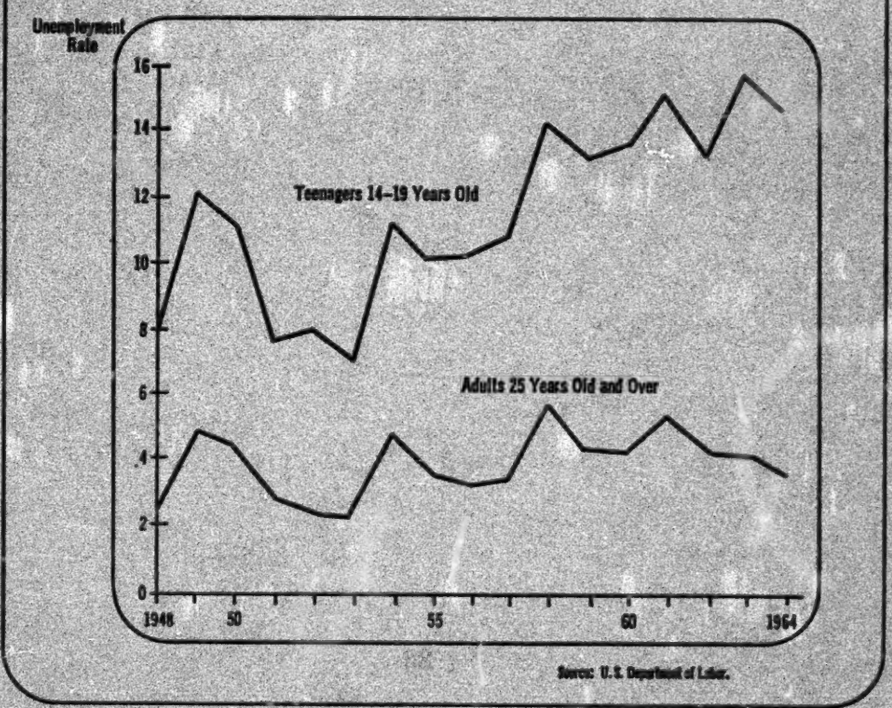
1. Unskilled jobs typically available to young workers upon first entering the labor market have been growing at a rate slower than other, higher skilled occupations.

2. Their employment problems have been aggravated by a substantial expansion of the labor force in the younger age groups, the result of the sharp rise in birth rates in the early 1940s.

As chart 11 shows, the teenage unemployment gap (differential

CHART 11

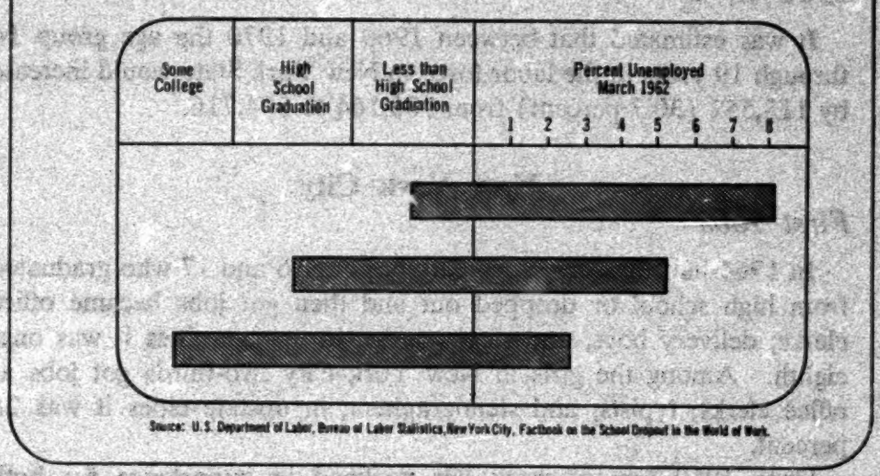
Teenage Unemployment Rate Continues Near Peak Levels, while Adult Rate Is at Lowest Point Since 1957



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

CHART 12

Unemployment Is Much Higher Among Those with the Least Education



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, New York City, Factbook on the School Dropout in the World of Work.

TABLE 12

Unemployment Rate, by Educational Attainment, March 1962

Years of School Completed	Unemployment Rate March 1962
Total	6.0
Less than High School Graduation	8.1
High School Graduation	5.1
Some College Education	2.6

TABLE K*

Total Labor Force, By Age, Actual 1960 and 1964, and Projected 1970, 1975 and 1980, U. S. A.

(in thousands)

	1960	1964	1970	1975	1980
14 years and above	73,081	76,971	85,999	93,646	101,408
14 to 24 years	13,697	15,963	20,303	22,524	24,020
14 to 15 years	977	1,142	1,382	1,463	1,466
16 to 19 years	5,223	5,896	7,188	7,865	8,110
20 to 24 years	7,497	8,924	11,733	13,196	14,444

* Source: Manpower Report of the President, March 1965.

between teenage and adult unemployment rates) tends to increase as adults receive a larger share of job gains. The gap widened from 2.8 times in 1961 to 3.9 times the rate for adults in 1964. Nonwhite unemployment rates are generally much higher than those for white workers.

In February 1966, the teenage jobless rate had dropped to a nine-year low of 10.9 percent but teenagers still account for a disproportionately large 30 percent of all unemployed in the country.

Charts 12 and 13 show the direct correlation between the level of education and training, and job opportunities and earning power.

New York State

Estimated Percent Change in Teenage Labor Force, 1960–1970[15]

It was estimated that between 1960 and 1970 the age group 14 through 19 years in the labor force in New York State would increase by 118,552 (30.7 percent) from 386,164 to 504,716.

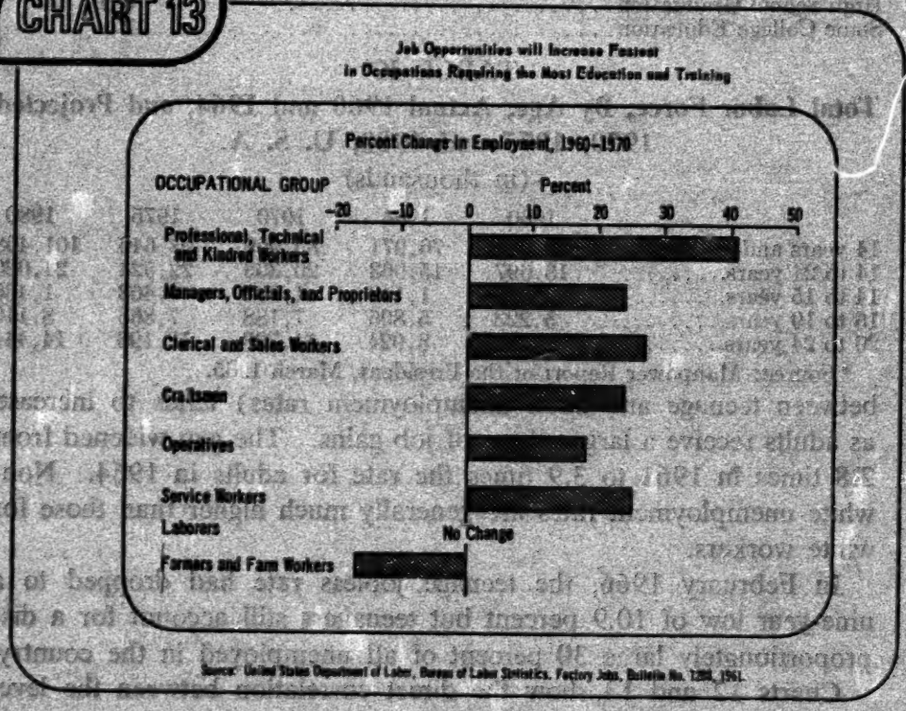
New York City

First Jobs

In 1964 half the New York City boys of 16 and 17 who graduated from high school or dropped out and then got jobs became office clerks, delivery boys, and stock clerks; in upstate cities it was one-eighth. Among the girls in New York City two-thirds got jobs as office clerks, typists, and stenographers; in upstate cities it was 28 percent.

Since 1952 factory work has declined in importance for both boys and girls in New York City, and so have salesclerk jobs. Upstate, factory work has declined for boys from 24 percent to 13 percent. For girls it was 7 percent in 1952, rose to 10 percent in 1956, and is now below 7 percent.

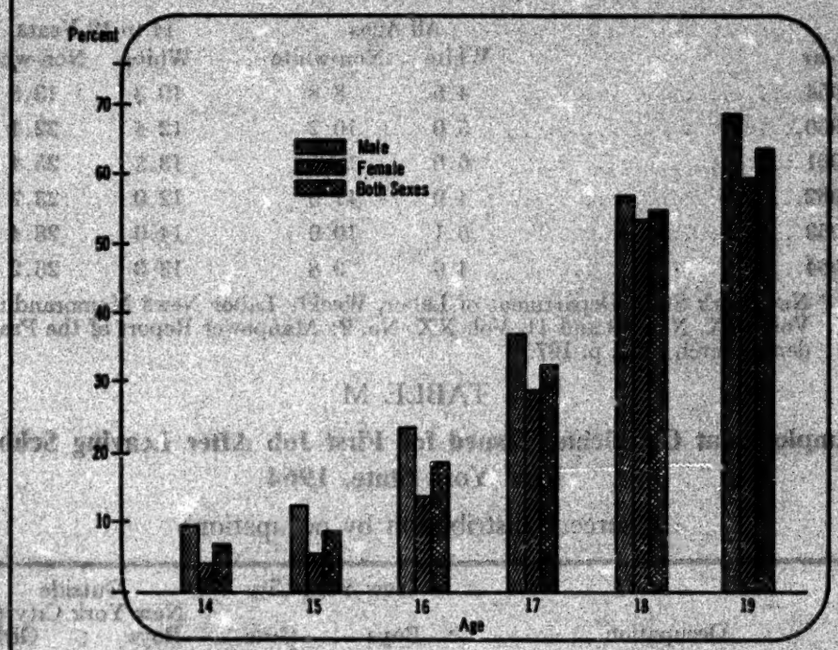
CHART 13



Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Factory Jobs, Bulletin No. 1288, 1961.

CHART 14

Percent of Youth in Total Labor Force, Ages 14 [illegible] 19, by Age and Sex, New York State, 1960



Source: U.S. Census, 1960, PC(1)-340, Table 118.

TABLE 14

Total Population 14–19 Years, Total Labor Force by Age and Sex, New York State, 1960

Age	Total	Both Sexes Labor Force Percent	Both Sexes Labor Force Number
14	233,432	6.7	15,622
15	234,096	8.7	20,374
16	235,276	18.7	44,053
17	245,304	32.8	80,475
18	199,803	54.9	109,733
19	182,962	63.4	115,907
Total	1,330,873	29.0	386,164

Age	Male Total	Male Labor Force Percent	Male Labor Force Number	Female Total	Female Labor Force Percent	Female Labor Force Number
14	118,398	9.4	11,173	115,034	3.9	4,449
15	118,666	12.1	14,399	115,430	5.2	5,975
16	119,037	23.6	28,109	116,239	13.7	15,944
17	121,511	36.8	44,750	123,793	28.9	35,725
18	93,630	56.6	52,987	106,173	53.4	56,746
19	82,202	68.4	56,265	100,760	59.2	59,642
Total	653,444	31.8	207,683	677,429	26.8	178,481

TABLE L

Nationwide Unemployment Rates, All Ages, 14–19 Years, White, Non-white 1954, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963*

Year	All Ages		14 to 19 Years	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
1954	4.5	8.8	10.3	13.8
1960	5.0	10.2	12.4	22.1
1961	6.0	12.5	13.8	25.4
1962	4.9	11.0	12.0	23.7
1963	5.1	10.9	14.0	28.4
1964	4.6	9.8	13.3	26.2

* New York State Department of Labor, Weekly Labor News Memorandum, Vol. XIX, Nos. 40 and 41, Vol. XX, No. 2; Manpower Report of the President, March 1965, p. 197.

TABLE M

Employment Certificates Issued for First Job After Leaving School New York State, 1964

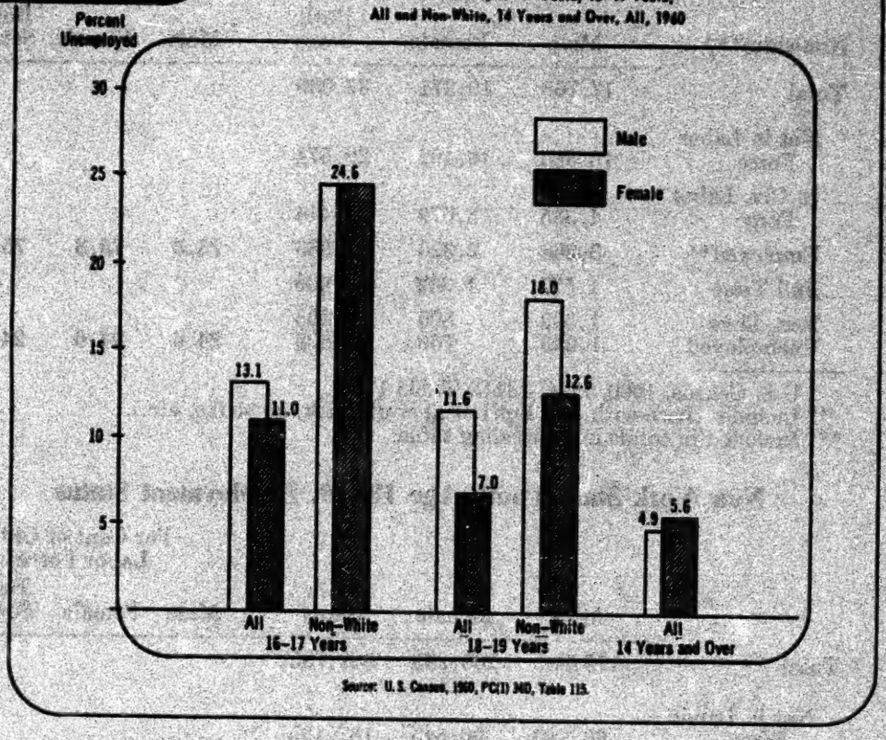
(Percent distribution by occupation)

Occupation	New York City		Outside New York City (a)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number of certificates issued	13,685	17,991	2,859	3,068
	Percent distribution			
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural worker	....	....	1.0	....
Amusement or recreation worker	1.5	0.8	4.7	1.0
Barber or beauty shop worker	0.1	0.4	0.5	2.1
Busboy, busgirl; kitchen worker	1.9	0.4	10.3	5.3
Camp counselor or instructor	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.6
Cashier	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.9
Delivery or errand boy or girl; driver's helper	16.9	....	1.1	0.2
Domestic worker	0.2	3.2	6.2	14.0
Dry cleaning, laundry worker	0.2	0.2	2.2	2.0
Factory worker (b)	7.0	4.7	12.8	6.5
General nonmanufacturing	9.3	1.9	7.1	0.7
Hospital worker	0.5	1.1	4.3	6.2
Mechanic's helper	2.5	....	10.5	....
Office appliance operator	2.1	2.3	0.2	1.0
Office boy or girl; page	5.9	1.1	1.2	0.4
Office clerk	22.2	44.0	5.7	14.4
Packer; shipper; wrapper	3.0	1.1	5.0	1.9
Sales person	2.1	3.5	8.1	10.7
Stenographer; typist	0.3	23.2	....	13.6
Stock clerk; marker	13.2	1.7	10.4	2.3
Telegraph messenger	5.2	....	0.5	....
Telephone operator	0.2	5.5	0.1	6.0
Waiter, waitress; soda clerk	2.3	1.6	4.3	4.8
Other	0.7	0.5	1.1	3.4

a. 14 cities. b. Bench worker, machine operator or helper, or general worker.
Source: New York State Department of Labor, Weekly Labor News Memorandum, Vol. XX, Nos. 42 & 43, October 20 and 27, 1965.

CHART 15

Percent Unemployed, New York State, Civilian Labor Force, Male and Female, 16–17 Years, 18–19 Years, All and Non-White, 14 Years and Over, All, 1960



Source: U.S. Census, 1960, PC(1) 34D, Table 115.

TABLE 15

Youth Employment* New York State Youth Age 16–17

	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Per Cent of Civ. Labor Force: Male	Female	Both Sexes
Total	240,548	240,032	480,580			
Not in Labor Force	167,689	188,363	356,052			
In Civ. Labor Force	72,478	51,664	124,142			
Employed**	62,968	45,953	108,921	86.9	88.9	87.7
Full Time	17,019	16,550	33,569			
Part Time	44,619	28,085	72,704			
Unemployed	9,510	5,711	15,221	13.1	11.0	12.3

TABLE 15—*Continued*

Nonwhite***	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Per Cent of Civ. Labor Force: Male	Female	Both Sexes
Total	17,768	19,271	37,039			
Not in Labor Force	13,386	16,192	29,578			
In Civ. Labor Force	4,385	3,079	7,414			
Employed**	3,266	2,320	5,586	75.3	75.3	75.3
Full Time	1,577	1,332	2,909			
Part Time	1,599	896	2,495			
Unemployed	1,069	759	1,828	24.6	24.6	24.6

* U.S. Census, 1960, PC(1)-34D, Table 115.
** Includes those with job, but not at work (sick, on strike, etc.).
*** Included in totals in preceding table.

New York State Youth Age 18–19, Employment Status

	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Per Cent of Civ. Labor Force: Male	Female	Both Sexes
Total	175,832	206,933	382,765			
Not in Labor Force	66,580	90,545	157,125			
In Civ. Labor Force	104,659	116,263	220,922			
Employed*	92,538	108,078	200,616	88.4	93.0	90.8
Full Time	63,472	84,556	148,028			
Part Time	27,443	21,498	48,941			
Unemployed	12,121	8,185	20,306	11.6	7.0	9.2

Nonwhite**	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Per Cent of Civ. Labor Force: Male	Female	Both Sexes
Total	15,769	20,790	36,559			
Not in Labor Force	5,672	9,906	15,578			
In Civ. Labor Force	9,787	10,863	20,650			
Employed*	8,031	9,495	17,526	82.0	87.4	84.9
Full Time	6,453	7,707	14,160			
Part Time	1,430	1,525	2,955			
Unemployed	1,756	1,368	3,124	18.0	12.6	15.1

* Includes those with job, but not at work (sick, on strike, etc.).
** Included in totals in preceding table.

PART IV

Family Income

There were almost a million families and unrelated individuals in New York State whose annual income was below $4,000 in 1959. About 600,000 of such units had incomes below the poverty line of $3,000 set by the federal government, and more than 330,000 had less than $2,000 income a year. About 60,000 families with incomes under $3,000 consisted of 5 persons or more.

Median Family Income

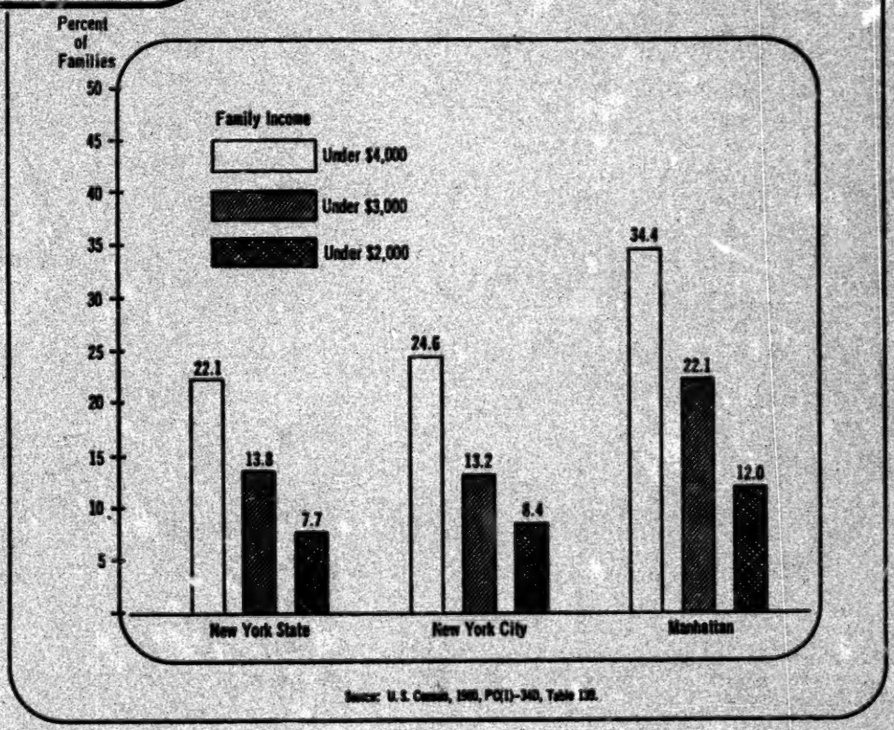
United States	$5,660
New York State	6,371

Estimated per Capita Income, 1963[16]

United States	$2,448
New York State	3,013
New York City	3,272

CHART 16

Family Income — New York State, New York City, Manhattan, 1960



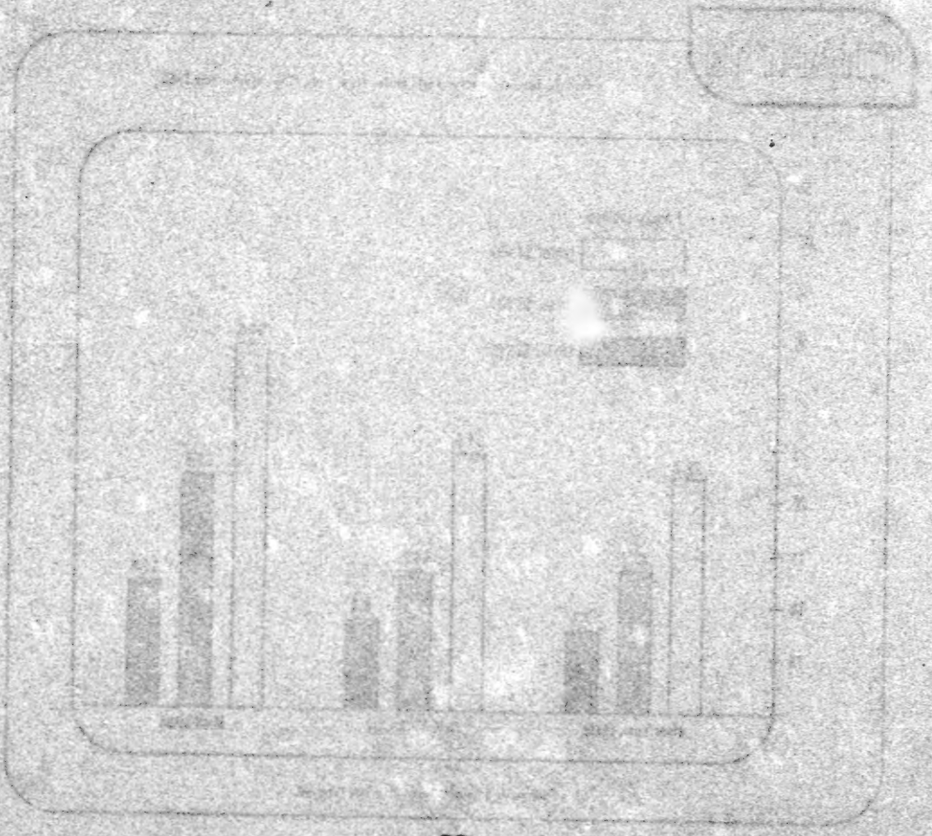
Source: U.S. Census, 1960, PC(1)-34D, Table 120.

TABLE 16

1960 Family Income, New York State, New York City, Manhattan*

	Percent of all Families Income under		
	$4,000	$3,000	$2,000
New York State	22.1	13.8	7.7
New York City	24.6	13.2	8.4
Manhattan	34.4	22.1	12.0

*U. S. Census, 1960, PC(1)-34D, Tables 139, 141.



PART V

Juvenile Delinquency

Nationwide

The Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare reported a 14 percent increase in juvenile delinquency in the U. S. A. in 1964 over 1963, (ten percent in urban areas, 24 percent in semi-urban and 20 percent in rural areas), while the child population, aged 10 through 17, increased by only 4 percent.

The delinquency rate, based upon child population 10 to 17 years of age in 1957, was 19.8 of every 1,000 children. By 1964, the rate of delinquency had risen to 23.6 of every 1,000 children. In numbers juvenile delinquency had increased by 56 percent between 1957 and 1964, while the youth population had increased only 31 percent.

The sex distribution was about 4 delinquent boys to one delinquent girl.

Approximately 44,100 children were living in public training schools for delinquent children on June 30, 1964, an increase of over 4 percent from 1963. The average length of stay was 9.3 months. The returnee rate was 28 percent. It is higher among the larger institutions and tends to decrease as the size of the institution decreases.[17]

TABLE N

Juvenile Delinquency Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts and Child Population (10–17 years of age)

United States, 1957, 1960–1964*

Year	Delinquency Cases (excluding traffic violations)	Child Population (10–17 years of age)	Delinquency Rate per 1,000 children
1957	440,000	22,173,000	19.8
1960	510,000	25,364,000	20.1
1961	503,000	26,023,000	19.3
1962	555,000	26,936,000	20.6
1963	601,000	27,963,000	21.5
1964	686,000	29,119,000	23.6

* U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., *Juvenile Court Statistics—1964*, Statistical Series No. 83, 1965.

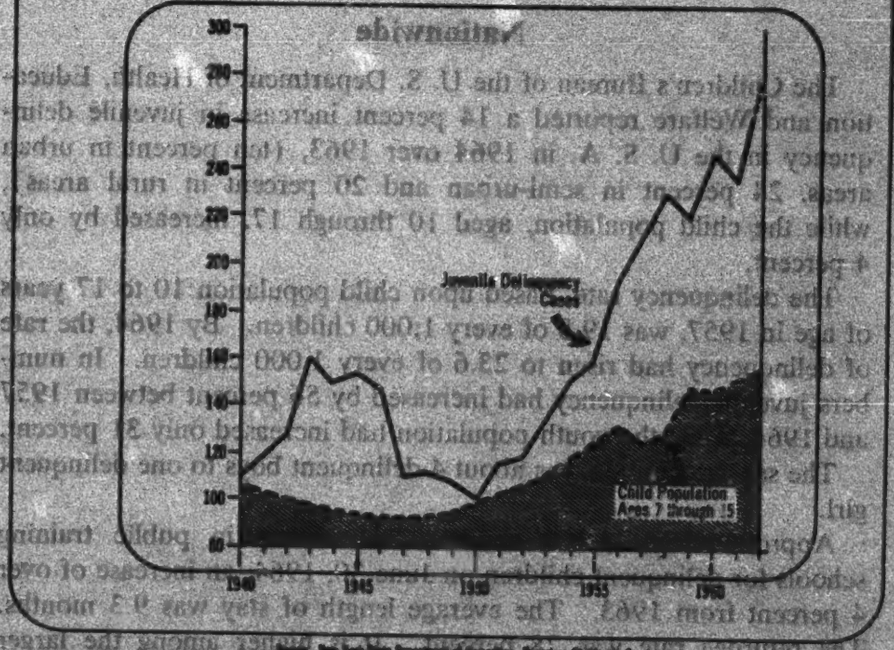
New York State

Juvenile Delinquency in New York State, 1940–1962

Prior to the establishment of the Family Court in New York State in September 1962 juvenile delinquency statistics were measured by the number of cases disposed of by the Children's Court. The rate

CHART 17

Juvenile Delinquency Cases Disposed of in Children's Court of New York State and Child Population, Age 7–15, New York State, 1940–1962



Source: New York State Department of Correction, Report on Children's Court.

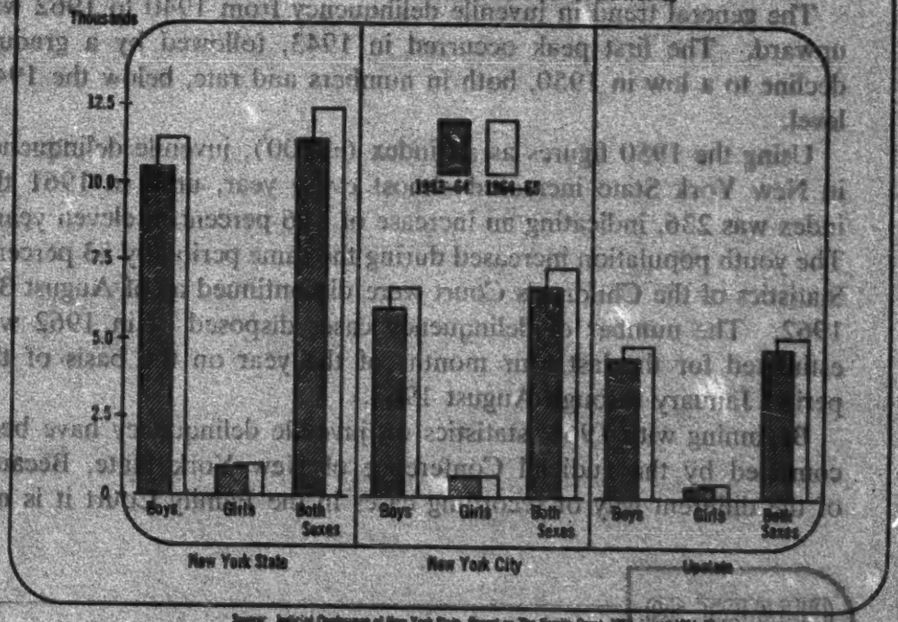
TABLE 17

Juvenile Delinquency Cases Disposed of in Children's Court of New York State, Population Age 7 Through 15, 1940–1962

Year	Juv. Del. Cases Disposed of	Index (Juv. Del.)	Population 7–15	Index (Pop.)	Delinquency Rate per 1,000 Children
1940	8,775	110	1,818,204	106	4.8
1	9,276	117	1,773,903	103	5.2
2	9,922	125	1,731,125	101	5.7
3	12,702	160	1,694,070	99	7.5
4	11,902	150	1,661,418	97	7.2
5	12,254	154	1,636,688	95	7.5
6	11,606	146	1,624,237	95	7.1
7	8,730	110	1,616,445	94	5.4
8	8,933	112	1,624,110	95	5.5
9	8,647	109	1,656,436	96	5.2
Base Year 1950	7,951	100	1,716,740	100	4.6
1951	9,308	117	1,802,637	105	5.2
2	9,465	119	1,855,212	108	5.1
3	10,806	137	1,924,061	112	5.6
4	12,056	152	2,038,341	119	5.9
5	12,720	160	2,167,725	126	5.9
6	15,498	195	2,289,606	133	6.8
7	16,822	212	2,167,283a	126	7.8
8	18,353	231	2,245,433a	131	8.2
9	17,606	220	2,543,980	148	6.9
1960	19,708	248	2,538,876	148	7.8
1961	18,774	236	2,621,382	153	7.2
1962	22,227	280	2,708,463	157	8.2

CHART 18

Delinquency Proceedings, New York State, New York City, Upstate, by Sex, Judicial Years 1963–64 and 1964–65



Source: Judicial Conference of New York State, Report on The Family Court, 1963–64 and 1964–65.

TABLE 18

Delinquency Proceedings, New York State, New York City, Upstate, by Sex, Judicial Years 1963–64 and 1964–65

	July 1, 1963–June 30, 1964			July 1, 1964–June 30, 1965			Percent Change
	Boys	Girls	Both Sexes	Boys	Girls	Both Sexes	Both Sexes
New York State	10,457	905	11,362	11,460	958	12,418	+ 9.3
New York City	6,035	908	6,943	6,700	610	7,310	+ 10.0
Upstate	4,422	297	4,719	4,760	348	5,108	+ 8.2

TABLE 19

Age and Male Delinquency Proceedings, Judicial Years 1963–64 and 1964–65, Family Court of New York State

Age	No. of Proceedings 1963–64	1964–65	Percent of Total Proceedings 1963–64	1964–65
6	1	...	...	...
7	21	22	...	...
8	80	82	1	1
9	178	177	2	2
10	355	318	3	3
11	477	561	4	5
12	842	982	8	8
13	1,651	1,708	16	15
14	2,719	3,026	26	26
15	4,065	4,460	39	39
16*	64	102	1	1
17*	14	13	...	...
18*	1	1	...	...
Not stated	14	8	...	...
Total	10,457	11,460	100	100 Increase 9.6%

* Under 16 at time of alleged delinquent act.

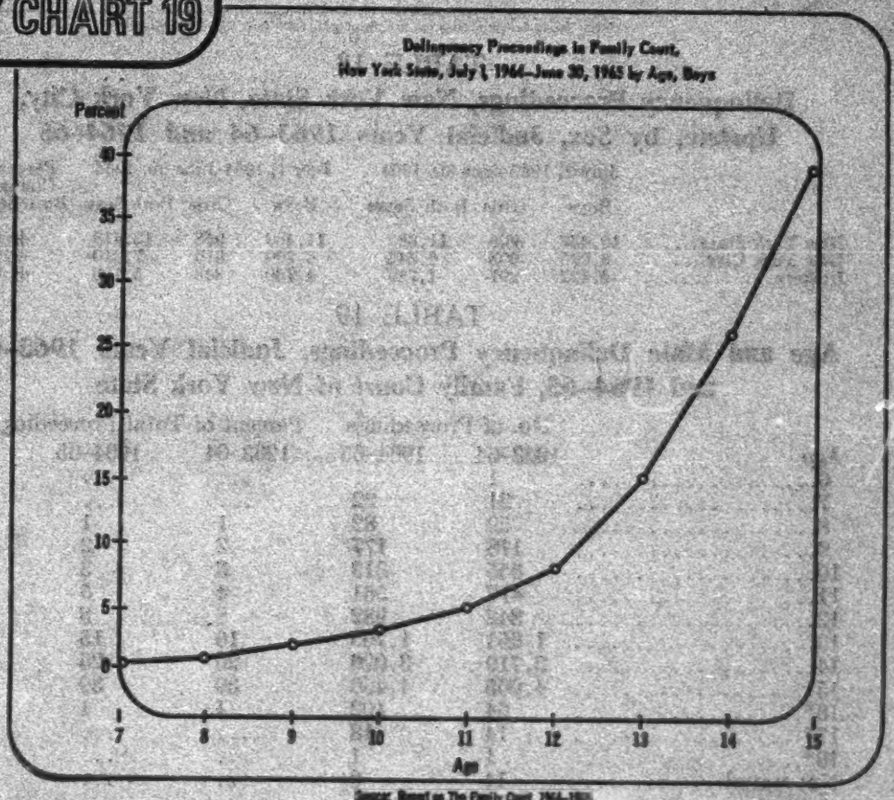
of juvenile delinquency (expressed as cases per 1,000 children) was the ratio of the number of cases disposed of to one thousandth of the actual or estimated population, age seven through fifteen.

The general trend in juvenile delinquency from 1940 to 1962 was upward. The first peak occurred in 1943, followed by a gradual decline to a low in 1950, both in numbers and rate, below the 1940 level.

Using the 1950 figures as an index (=100), juvenile delinquency in New York State increased almost every year, until in 1961 the index was 236, indicating an increase of 136 percent in eleven years. The youth population increased during the same period by 53 percent. Statistics of the Children's Court were discontinued as of August 31, 1962. The number of delinquency cases disposed of in 1962 was estimated for the last four months of the year on the basis of the period January through August 1962.

Beginning with 1963, statistics on juvenile delinquency have been compiled by the Judicial Conference of New York State. Because of the different way of recording cases in the Family Court it is not

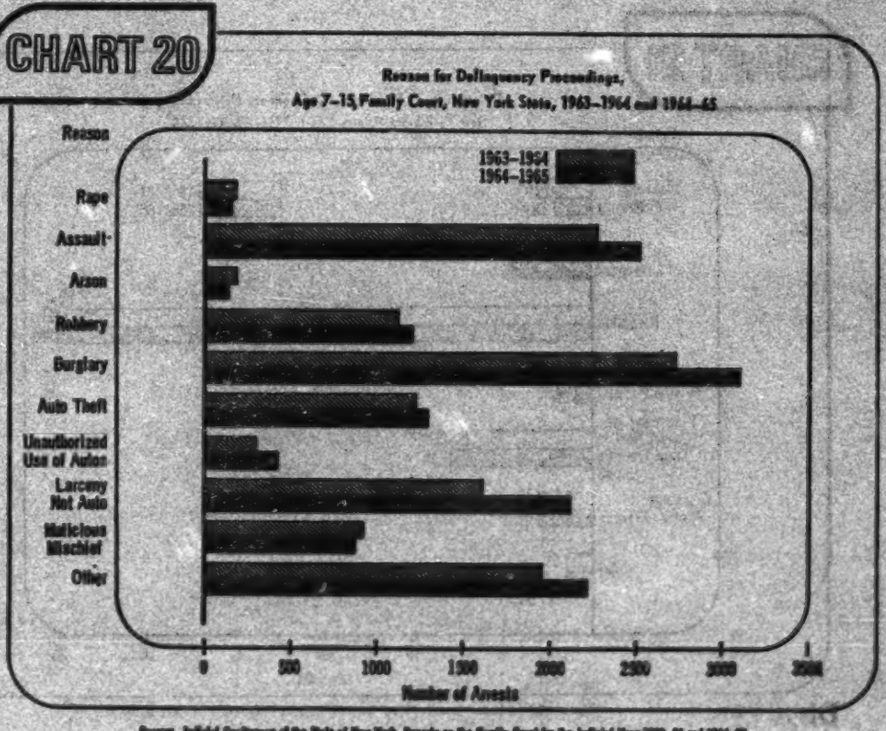
CHART 19



Source: Report on The Family Court, 1964–1965.

possible to make comparisons between the statistics after 1962 and those of prior years compiled by the New York State Department of Correction from reports of the Children's Court. This is so mainly because the Family Court has established an Intake Service which has reduced the number of formal proceedings in the courts; therefore, the number of cases disposed of as reported by the Children's Court does not mean the same statistically as an equal number reported by the Family Court.

CHART 20



Source: Judicial Conference of the State of New York, Reports on the Family Court for the Judicial Year 1963–64 and 1964–65.

TABLE 20

Reason for Delinquency Proceedings 1963–64 and 1964–65

Reason	Boys 1964–65	Girls 1964–65	Both Sexes 1963–64	Both Sexes 1964–65	Both sexes Percent Change
Homicide	22	2	33	24	−36%
Rape	164(1%)		182(1%)	164(1%)	−10%
Assault	2,128(18%)	304(28%)	2,282(18%)	2,518(18%)	+11%
Arson	126(1%)	12(1%)	194(2%)	138(1%)	−31%
Robbery	1,116(9%)	96(9%)	1,132(9%)	1,212(9%)	+7%
Burglary	2,009(17%)	100(9%)	2,420(19%)	2,109(15%)	+14%
Auto theft	1,263(10%)	44(4%)	1,218(10%)	1,307(9%)	+ 6%
Unauthorized use of auto	416(3%)	14(1%)	304(2%)	430(3%)	+41%
Larceny, not auto theft	1,879(14%)	251(23%)	1,610(12%)	2,130(15%)	+32%
Malicious mischief	885(7%)	21(2%)	914(7%)	873(6%)	−4%
Narcotics	91(1%)	9(1%)	86	100(1%)	+16%
Other sex crimes	288(2%)	12(1%)		300(2%)	
Dangerous weapons	270(2%)	16(2%)	1,908(15%)	286(2%)	+11%
Unlawful entry	251(2%)	17(2%)		268(2%)	
Burglary tools	120(1%)	2		122(1%)	
Other	681(7%)	90(8%)		1,771(7%)	
	13,060(100%)	1,088(100%)	13,840(100%)	14,128(100%)	+12.6%

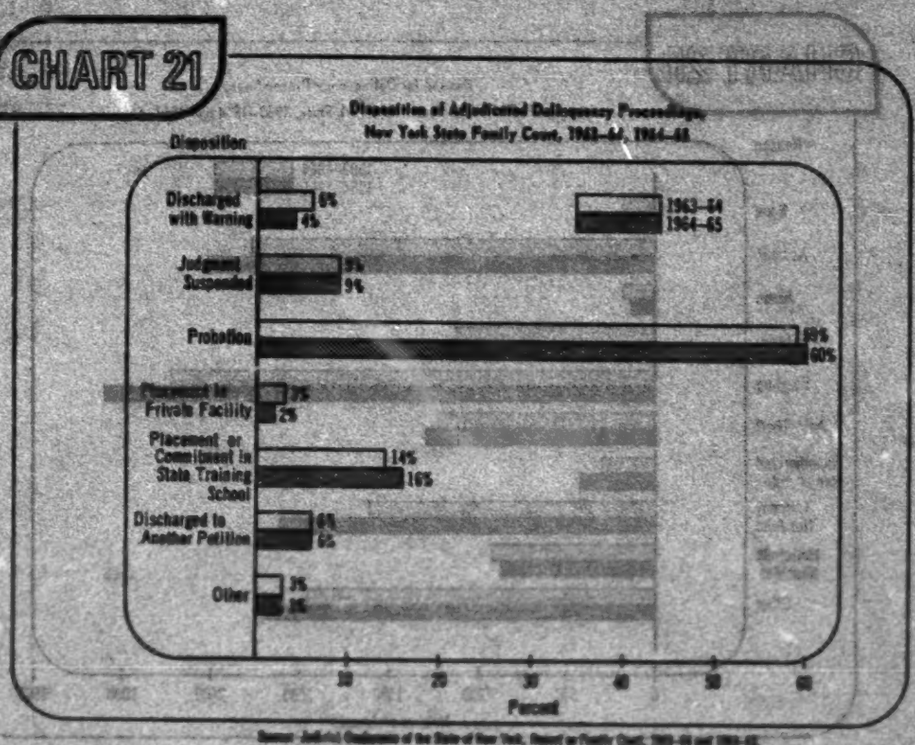
Delinquency Proceedings[18]

The Family Court of New York State disposed of 12,418 juvenile delinquency cases during the Judicial Year 1964–65 (July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965). This represents an increase from the Judicial Year 1963–64 of 9.3 percent.

Boys were involved in 11,460 proceedings (92.3%).

Of the 12,418 delinquency proceedings disposed of in the Judicial Year 1964–65, 58.9 percent originated in New York City.

CHART 21



Source: Judicial Conference of the State of New York, Report on Family Court, 1963–64 and 1964–65.

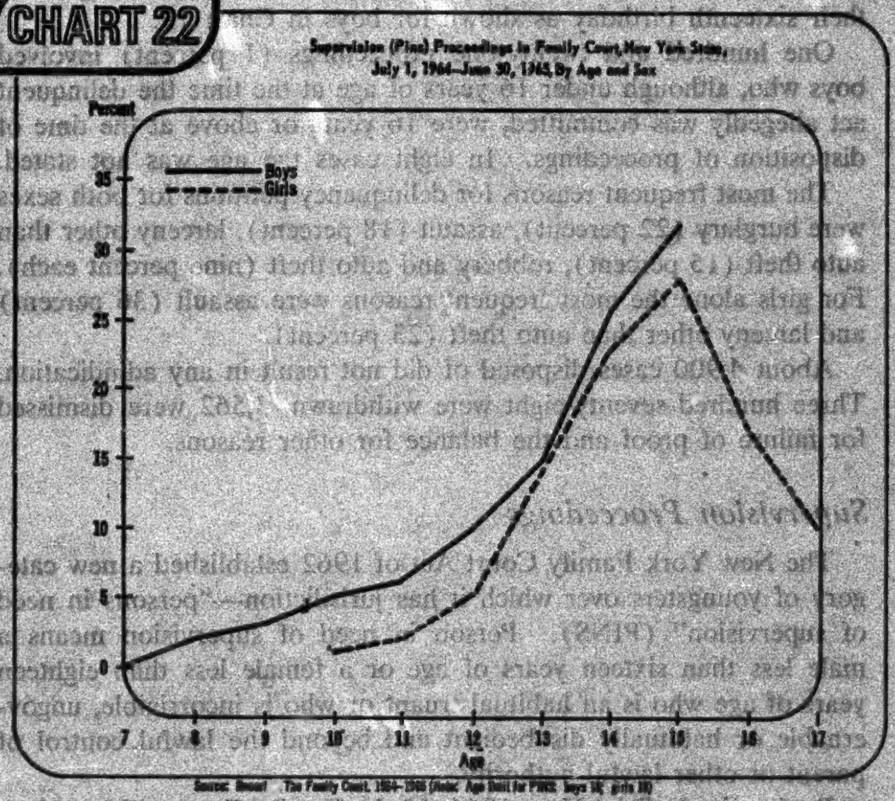
TABLE 21

Disposition of Proceedings in Which Adjudication of Delinquency Was Made, by Sex, 1963–64 and 1964–65

	Boys 1964–65	Girls 1964–65	Both Sexes 1963–64	Both Sexes 1964–65	Both Sexes Percent Change
Disposition					
Discharged with Warning	355(4%)	24(3%)	428(5%)	379(4%)	−12%
Judgment Suspended	624(9%)	48(7%)	626(9%)	672(9%)	+ 8%
Probation	4,200(60%)	281(61%)	4,001(59%)	4,481(60%)	+12%
Placement in Private Facility	191(3%)	6(1%)	215(3%)	197(3%)	− 8%
Placement or Commitment in State Training School	1,144(16%)	74(16%)	943(14%)	1,218(16%)	+29%
Other Commitments	12*	none	30(1%)	12*	−60%
Discharged to Another Petition	418(6%)	18(4%)	401(6%)	433(6%)	+ 8%
Discharged to Mental Institution	78(1%)	6(1%)	78(1%)	81(1%)	+ 3%
Other	134(2%)	13(3%)	80(1%)	136(2%)	+170%
TOTALS	7,060(100%)	459(100%)	6,747(100%)	7,339(100%)	+11%

* Less than .5 percent.

CHART 22



Source: Annual Report of the Family Court, 1964-1965 (Note: Age limit for PINS: boys 16, girls 18)

TABLE 22

Supervision Proceedings in Family Court of New York State by Age and Sex

1963–64 and 1964–65 Compared

Age	Boys		Girls	
	1963–64	1964–65	1963–64	1964–65
7.....	1%	....	....	....
8.....	2%	2%	....	....
9.....	3%	3%	....	....
10.....	5%	5%	1%	1%
11.....	6%	6%	2%	2%
12.....	10%	10%	6%	5%
13.....	16%	15%	14%	14%
14.....	24%	23%	22%	23%
15.....	33%	32%	26%	28%
16.....	....	1%	18%	17%
17.....	....	....	8%	10%
Total —	100% (3,583)	100% (3,865)	99% (2,821)	100% (3,152)

The number of proceedings increased with each year of age until their sixteenth birthday as shown for boys in Chart 19.

One hundred and twenty-one proceedings (1 percent) involved boys who, although under 16 years of age at the time the delinquent act allegedly was committed, were 16 years or above at the time of disposition of proceedings. In eight cases the age was not stated.

The most frequent reasons for delinquency petitions for both sexes were burglary (22 percent), assault (10 percent), larceny other than auto theft (15 percent), robbery and auto theft (nine percent each). For girls alone the most frequent reasons were assault (36 percent) and larceny other than auto theft (23 percent).

About 4,900 cases disposed of did not result in any adjudication. Three hundred seventy-eight were withdrawn, 3,562 were dismissed for failure of proof and the balance for other reasons.

Supervision Proceedings

The New York Family Court Act of 1962 established a new category of youngsters over which it has jurisdiction—"persons in need of supervision" (PINS). Person in need of supervision means a male less than sixteen years of age or a female less than eighteen years of age who is an habitual truant or who is incorrigible, ungovernable or habitually disobedient and beyond the lawful control of parent or other lawful authority.

During the Judicial Year 1964–65 the Family Court of New York State disposed of 7,030 supervision proceedings. Of these, 3,865 (55 percent) concerned boys.

About 3,800 (54 percent) of all supervision proceedings originated in New York City.

TABLE O

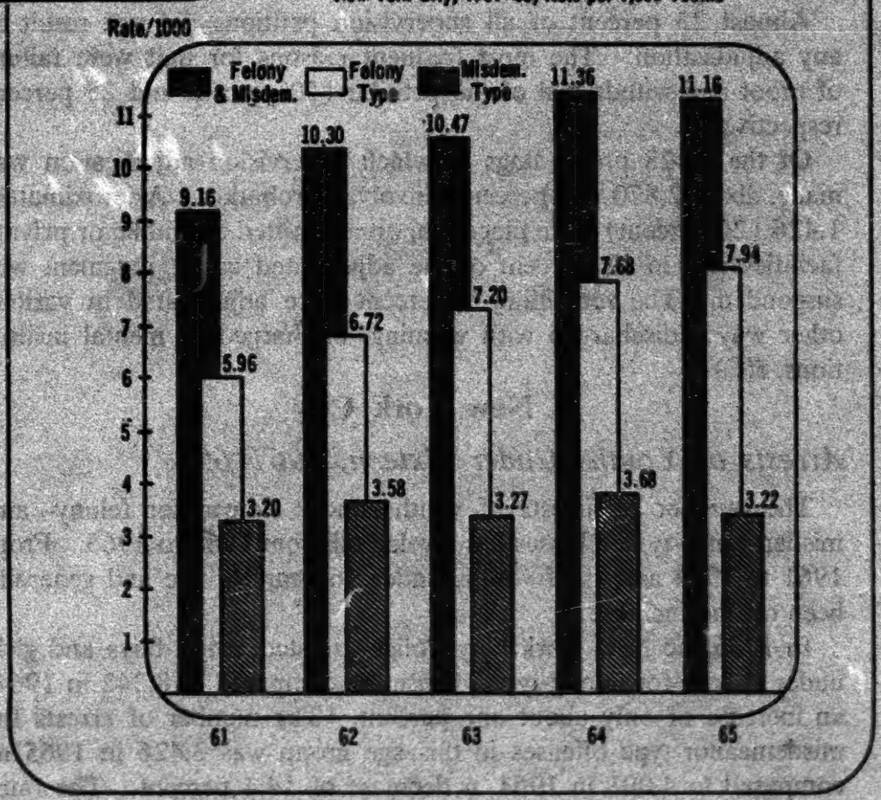
Reasons for Supervision Proceedings, Family Court of New York State, 1963–64 and 1964–65 Compared

Reasons	Boys		Girls	
	1963–64	1964–65	1963–64	1964–65
Habitual truancy	25%	28%	19%	19%
Running away	19%	21%	43%	42%
"Incorrigible" or refusal to obey	28%	27%	26%	26%
Sexual misconduct	....	1%	8%	8%
Other*	28%	24%	4%	5%
TOTAL	100%	101%	100%	100%
	(3,913)	(4,333)	(3,201)	(3,716)

* Consists mainly of acts which, if done by an adult would constitute a crime.
Source: Judicial Conference of New York State, Report on Family Court, 1964–65.

CHART 23

Rates of Arrests for Felony and Misdemeanor Type Offenses
Youth Under 16 Years of Age
New York City, 1961–65, Rate per 1,000 Youths



Source: Police Department New York City, Youth Records Bureau.

TABLE 23

Arrests for Felony and Misdemeanor Type Offenses, Under 16 Years of Age, in New York City, 1961–1965

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Felonies					
Number of Arrests	6,227	7,195	7,769	8,342	8,440
Percent Increase over Prev. Yr.		+15.5	+8.0	+7.4	+1.2
Rate/1,000	5.96	6.72	7.20	7.68	7.94
Misdemeanors					
Number of Arrests	3,354	3,838	3,523	4,001	3,426
Percent Change from Prev. Yr.		+14.4	−8.2	+13.6	−14.4
Rate/1,000	3.20	3.58	3.27	3.68	3.22
Estimated Population 7–15	1,046,298	1,079,950	1,078,464	1,086,147	1,062,411
Felonies and Misdemeanors					
Number of Arrests	9,581	11,033	11,292	12,343	11,866
Percent Change from Prev. Yr.		+15.2	+2.3	+9.3	−3.9
Rate/1,000	9.16	10.30	10.47	11.36	11.16

The most frequent reasons were: running away from home, habitual truancy, and ungovernability.

With both boys and girls, the number of proceedings increased with each year of age until their sixteenth birthday.

Almost 23 percent of all supervision petitions did not result in any adjudication. The most frequent reasons for that were failure of proof and withdrawal of the petition (50 percent and 25 percent respectively).

Of the 5,428 proceedings in which supervision adjudication was made, about 2,870 (53 percent) involved probation. Approximately 1,426 (26 percent) were placed in, or committed to, public or private facilities and in 12 percent of the adjudicated cases, judgment was suspended. The remaining 9 percent were adjudicated in various other ways (discharged with warning, discharged to mental institutions, etc.).

New York City

Arrests of Youths Under Sixteen, 1961–65

The number of arrests of youths under sixteen for felony- and misdemeanor-type offenses has leveled off from 1964 to 1965. From 1961 to 1964 arrests of youths under 16 years of age had generally been on the increase.

In 1965 the New York City Police arrested 8,440 boys and girls under sixteen for felony-type offenses as compared to 8,342 in 1964, an increase of only about one percent. The number of arrests for misdemeanor-type offenses in this age group was 3,426 in 1965 as compared to 4,001 in 1964, a decrease of 14.4 percent. The rates in 1,000 youths also indicate the leveling-off trend, with the rate for felony-type offenses about the same for 1965 as for the previous year and that for the misdemeanor-type offenses dropping from 3.68 to 3.22. If both types of offenses are taken together, the number of arrests decreased 3.9 percent and the rate in 1,000 decreased from 11.36 to 11.16 from 1964 to 1965.

PART VI

Youth Crime

Nationwide

Arrests for all criminal acts, excluding traffic, increased 5 percent from 1963 to 1964. For persons under 18 years the increase was 17 percent. Taking into account the 1.9 percent increase in youth population, the net increase in youth arrests is still considerable. Suburban and rural areas reported a 21 percent and 22 percent increase respectively.

The age group 10–17 years makes up about 15 percent of the nation's population, but committed 43 percent of all property crimes; more than 60 percent of all arrests for auto theft and over 50 percent of all larceny and burglary arrests involved youths under 18 years of age.[19]

In 1964, while the population of the U. S. A., ages 16 through 23, represented about 16 percent of the population 16 and above, the age group 16 through 23 was involved in 30 percent of all arrests reported to the F. B. I. and in 58 percent of all arrests for the most serious offenses.

The rate in 1,000 population is 54.7 arrests for the 16–23 age group and less than half that (24.4) for the age group 24 and over for all offenses. In the category of the most serious offenses the youth rate is more than six times that of the adult rate (13.6 compared to about 2 per mil).

New York State

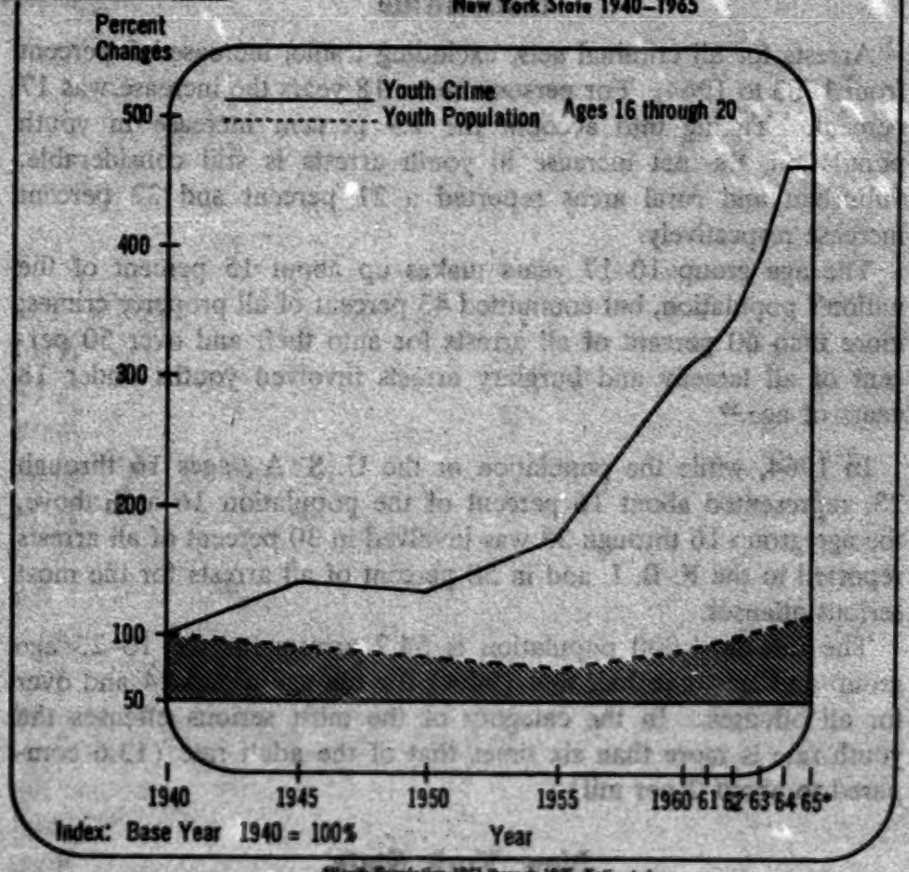
Youth crime in New York State is measured by arrests for major crimes (all felonies and those offenses specified in Section 552 of Criminal Procedure) of youths in the age group 16 through 20.

Chart 24 uses the number of youth arrests for major crimes and the 1940 population, 16 through 20 years old, as basis for arriving at percent changes for the period from 1940 to 1965. Between 1940 and 1955 youth arrests for major crimes increased 75 percent, whereas the youth population decreased during the same period by 21 percent. After 1955 the number of arrests for youth crime increased at a much higher rate through 1964. Youth arrests totaled 23,096 during 1965, compared to 22,963 in 1964. From 1963 to 1964 the number of youth arrests increased 18.4 percent; from 1964 to 1965 the increase was 0.6 percent.

Chart 25 is a semilogarithmic chart which shows the changes in youth arrests for major crimes from 1940 to 1965 for New York

CHART 24

Percent Changes in Youth Arrests for Major Crimes and in Youth Population. New York State 1940–1965



*Youth Population 1961 through 1965, Estimated.

Source: N.Y.S. Department of Correction, Arrests for Major Crimes.

TABLE 24

Percent Changes in Youth Arrests for Major Crimes and in Youth Population Ages 16 through 20 New York State, 1940-1965

Year	Percent Change: Youth Crime	Percent Change: Popul. 16–20	Estimated Popul. 16–20*	Number of Youth Arrests
1940	Base Year	Base Year	1,130,281	4,979
1945	39	−8	1,036,363	6,944
1950	38	−18	930,912	6,891
1955	75	−21	893,804	8,726
1960	207	−8	1,044,355	15,297
1961	225	−1	1,117,380	16,206
1962	245	1	1,144,433	17,177
1963	289	10	1,238,937	19,392
1964	361	13	1,275,244	22,963
1965	364	21	1,371,016	23,006

* Population between censuses estimated on basis of last census.

State, New York City, and New York State excluding New York City, in relation to each other. Equal vertical distances, as can be seen by looking at the scale on the left of the chart, do not represent equal numbers, but they do indicate equal percentage changes. Generally, the curves for New York City and for the State excluding New York City run parallel, indicating that the percentage growth in youth crime does not differ much between New York City and the rest of the state. Consequently, the curve for New York State follows a similar trend, since it is based on the sum of its components, the number of youth arrests in New York City plus that of the rest of the state.

The table, in addition to the number of youth arrests from 1940 to 1965, also gives the rate in 1,000 youth population, for New York State, New York City, and New York State excluding New York City.

TABLE P

Arrest Rates in 1,000 Population, Ages 16 through 23, 24 and Over, 24 through 69, Based on F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports 1963, 1964, and 1965 and Population of Areas Covered by Agencies Reporting to F.B.I.

U. S. A. TOTAL

All Arrests	16-23	24 and Over	24-69
1963 R/M	76.9	42.1	47.2
1964 R/M	79.2	39.8	44.3
1965 R/M	82.7	41.2	46.4
Arrests for Most Serious Offenses*			
1963 R/M	19.2	3.0	3.4
1964 R/M	19.7	3.1	3.5
1965 R/M	19.9	3.2	3.6
Number of All Arrests			
1963	1,112,793	2,941,212	
1964	1,250,206	2,874,087	
1965	1,375,683	3,016,834	
Number of Arrests for Most Serious Offenses			
1963	277,038	212,454	
1964	313,676	224,560	
1965	330,708	235,881	
Population			
1963	14,462,400	69,796,800	62,251,200
1964	15,893,680	73,106,328	65,027,549
1965	16,627,790	73,215,870	65,086,075

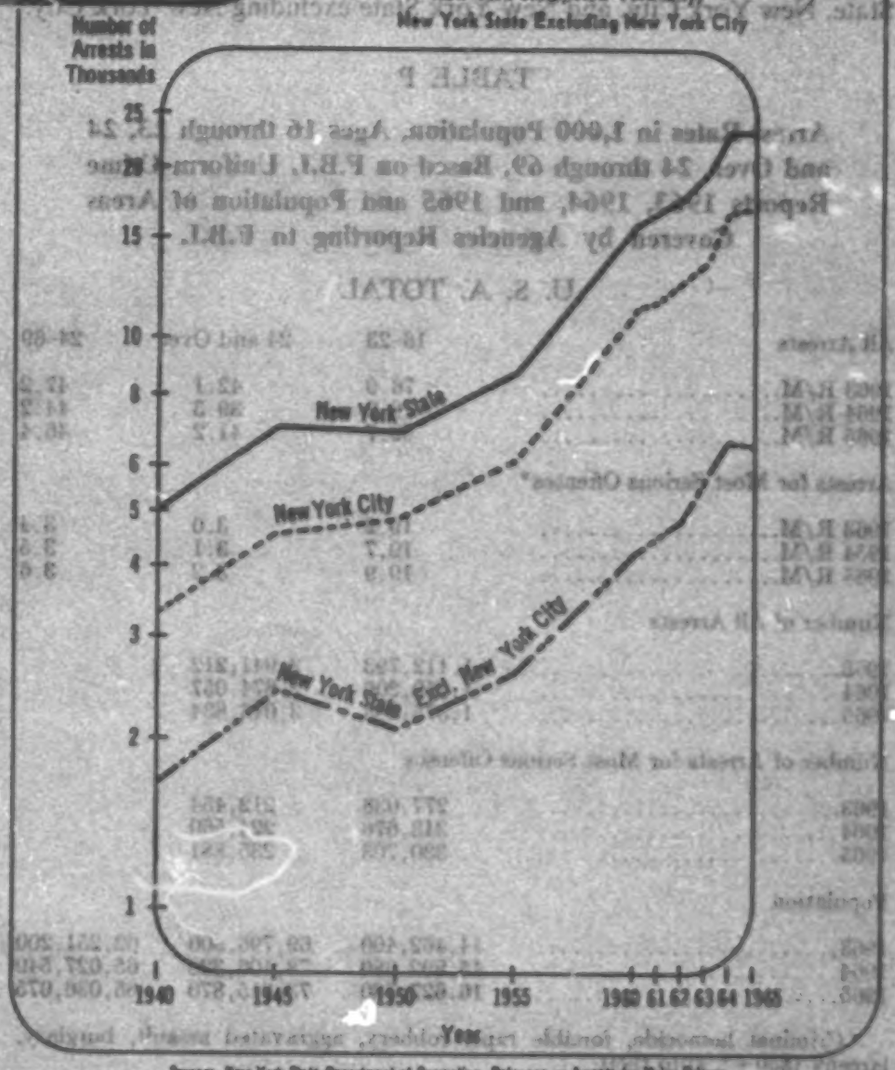
*Criminal homocide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny ($50+), auto theft.

The rate in 1,000 youth population increased from 4.4 in 1940 to 18.0 in 1964. This takes into account increases and decreases in youth population. From 1964 to 1965 the youth crime rate for New York State decreased by 1.2 per mil.

In 1965 statewide youth arrests represented 29.1 percent of all arrests for major crimes. A proportionately larger number of arrested youths was in the 16 through 18 age group than in the 19- and 20-year group. In 1965 youth's share in arrests for major crimes was

CHART 25

Arrests of Youths, Ages 16 through 20, for Major Crimes 1940–1965, New York State, New York City, New York State Excluding New York City



Source: New York State Department of Correction, Releases on Arrests for Major Crimes.

26.2 percent in New York City and 40.8 percent in the upstate area (New York State except New York City). In 1960, 29.0 percent of all arrests for major crimes in New York State involved youths, in New York City 26.9 percent and in the State excluding New York City 36.9 percent. The percentage of youth arrests in New York City declined slightly from 1960 to 1965 and increased in the rest of the state.

The breakdown of 1965 youth arrests for major crimes by sex shows that the girls' share is 5.8 percent for the age group 16 through 20 and slightly higher (6.8 percent) for the 19 and 20 year old girls alone. In the age group 21 and above women's arrests represent 11.1 percent of all arrests for major crimes.

In 1965 the estimated population of New York State, age group 16 through 20, was 10.96 percent of the population 16 years old and over. The percentage of youths involved in arrests for major crimes in New York State is, therefore, more than two and one half times the proportion of the 16 through 20 years old to the population 16 and over.

In numbers auto theft still ranks highest among youth arrests (4,594), closely followed by burglary (4,555), but arrests in both categories decreased from 1964 (-3.7 percent and -2.0 percent respectively). Robberies increased by 9.5 percent, but narcotic drug violations again showed a large increase (18.9 percent), though not as large as in the previous year when the increase had been 93.1 percent. The upstate increase in narcotic drug violations was much larger than that in New York City (49.3 percent compared to 17.3

TABLE 25

Arrests for Major Crimes of Persons Age 16 through 20 and Rate Per Thousand[a] Youths in New York State, New York City and New York State Excluding New York City, 1960–1965

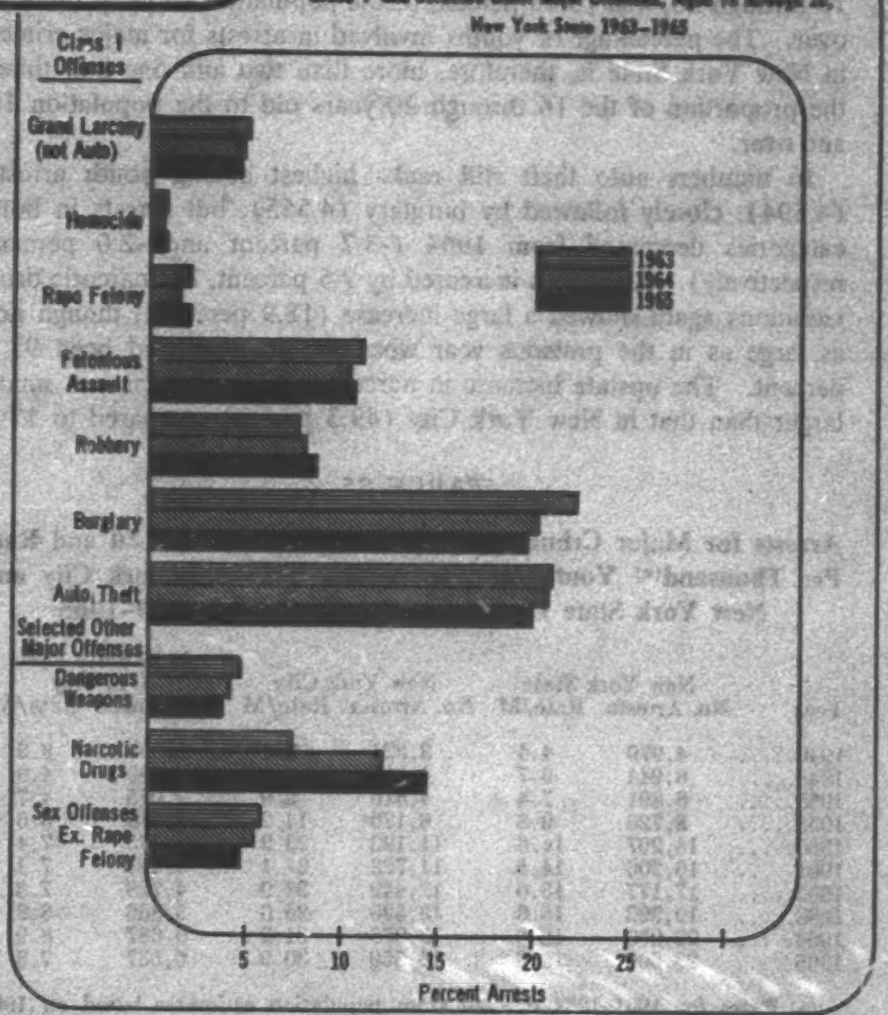
Year	New York State		New York City		N.Y. State Excl. N.Y. City	
	No. Arrests	Rate/M	No. Arrests	Rate/M	No. Arrests	Rate/M
1960.....	4,979	4.4	3,324	5.4	1,655	3.3
1961.....	6,944	6.7	4,555	8.8	2,389	4.9
1962.....	6,891	7.4	4,816	9.9	2,075	4.7
1963.....	8,726	9.8	6,176	14.2	2,550	5.6
1960.....	15,297	14.6	11,122	23.2	4,175	7.4
1961.....	16,206	14.5	11,723	24.1	4,483	7.1
1962.....	17,177	15.0	12,449	24.9	4,728	7.3
1963.....	19,393	15.6	13,526	26.6	5,866	8.2
1964.....	22,963	18.0	16,276	31.9	6,687	8.9
1965.....	23,096	18.8	16,559	30.9	6,537	7.8

(a) Rates for 1961–1964 derived from population estimates based on 1960 Census, for 1965 from New York State Office for Regional Development projections.

percent). Youth arrests for narcotic drug violations represented 7.5 percent of all youth arrests for major crimes in 1963, 12.2 percent in 1964 and 14.5 percent in 1965. Whatever the reason for this sharp increase may be, the narcotic problem is serious, as the drug habit breeds other crimes.

Of 11,107 youth arrests disposed of during 1965, 57.7 percent led to convictions. This does not include dispositions of New York City arrests after September 10, 1965, for which no reports have been received.

CHART 26



Source: New York State Department of Correction.

Annual rates of arrests per thousand youths for the years 1959 through 1965 are shown in Chart 27 for each of the largest cities, for the combined totals of New York City and 22 larger cities of the state, for New York State as a whole, New York State less New York City, and New York State less New York City and 22 larger cities.

TABLE 26

Arrests for Major Crimes, Class I and Selected Other Major Offenses, Age 16 through 20, New York State, 1963–1965

	1963		1964		1965	
	Number Arrests	Percent	Number Arrests	Percent	Number Arrests	Percent
All Major Youth Crimes	19,382	100%	22,963	100%	23,096	100%
Class I Offenses						
Grand Larceny (Not Auto)	990	5.1	1,129	4.9	1,115	4.8
Homicide	174	.9	180	.8	208	.9
Rape Felony	390	2.0	348	1.5	473	2.0
Felonious Assault	2,146	11.1	2,382	10.4	2,456	10.6
Robbery	1,512	7.8	1,830	8.0	2,003	8.7
Burglary	4,321	22.3	4,646	20.2	4,555	19.7
Auto Theft	4,081	21.0	4,771	20.8	4,594	19.9
Manal. by Negligence	11	.1	18	.1	17	.1
Selected Other Major Offenses						
Dangerous Weapons	929	4.8	981	4.3	875	3.8
Narcotic Drugs	1,456	7.5	2,811	12.2	3,341	14.5
Sex Offenses Except Rape Felony	1,148	5.9	1,261	5.5	1,121	4.8
B.T., U.E. and Jostling (a)	627	3.2	737	3.2	519	2.2
Forgery	507	2.6	533	2.3	583	2.5

(a) Burglary Tools, Unlawful Entry and Jostling.

TABLE Q

New York State Arrests for Major Crimes by Age and Sex, 1965

Age	Total	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
All Ages	79,312	100	71,758	100	7,554	100
21 And Over	56,216	70.9	50,001	69.7	6,215	82.3
	100%		88.9%		11.1%	
16–18	15,274	19.3	14,469	20.2	805	10.7
	100%		94.7%		5.3%	
19–20	7,822	9.9	7,288	10.2	534	7.1
	100%		93.2%		6.8%	
21–29	27,324	34.4	24,718	34.4	2,606	34.5
30–39	17,115	21.6	15,051	21.0	2,064	27.3
40–59	10,541	13.3	9,141	12.7	1,400	18.5
60 And Over	1,236	1.5	1,091	1.5	145	1.9

Source: New York State Department of Correction.

CHART 27

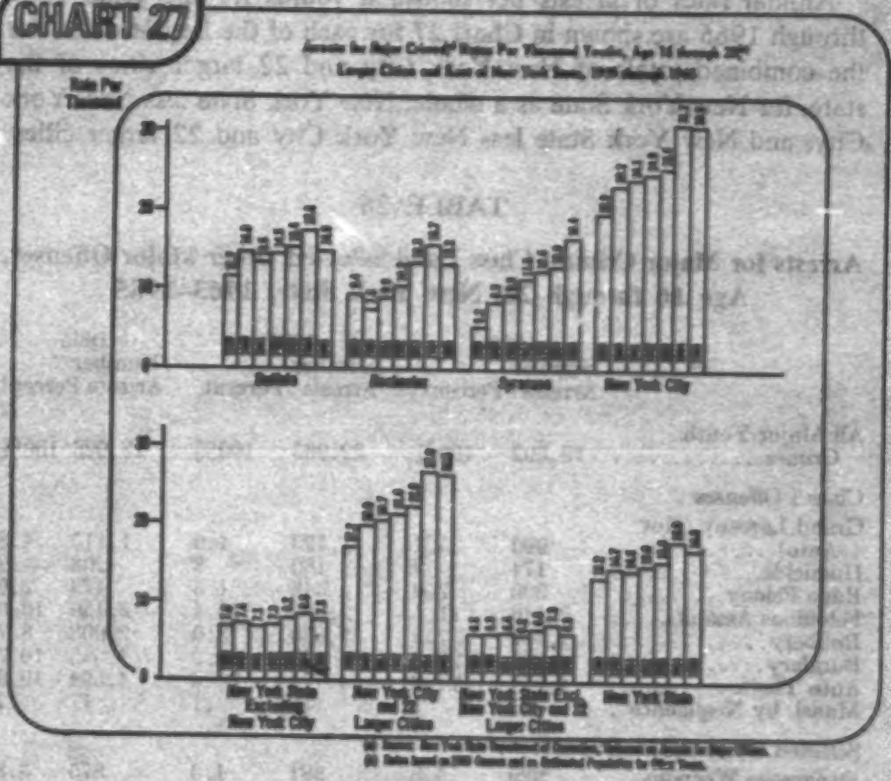


TABLE 27

Arrests for Major Crimes, Rates per Thousand Youths Age 16 Through 20 in Larger Cities and Rest of New York State, 1959 Through 1965

Year	Buffalo No. Arrests	Buffalo R/M	Rochester No. Arrests	Rochester R/M	Syracuse No. Arrests	Syracuse R/M	New York City No. Arrests	New York City R/M
1959.....	401	11.7	195	9.4	91	8.2	9,854	19.9
1960.....	538	14.8	156	7.3	143	8.5	11,122	22.2
1961.....	489	13.5	185	9.0	151	9.5	11,728	24.1
1962.....	532	14.5	208	10.2	180	11.3	12,449	25.9
1963.....	581	15.4	281	13.5	188	12.6	13,526	28.8
1964.....	638	17.4	344	15.7	198	13.0	16,276	31.2
1965.....	564	14.9	300	13.2	283	18.4	16,489	30.9

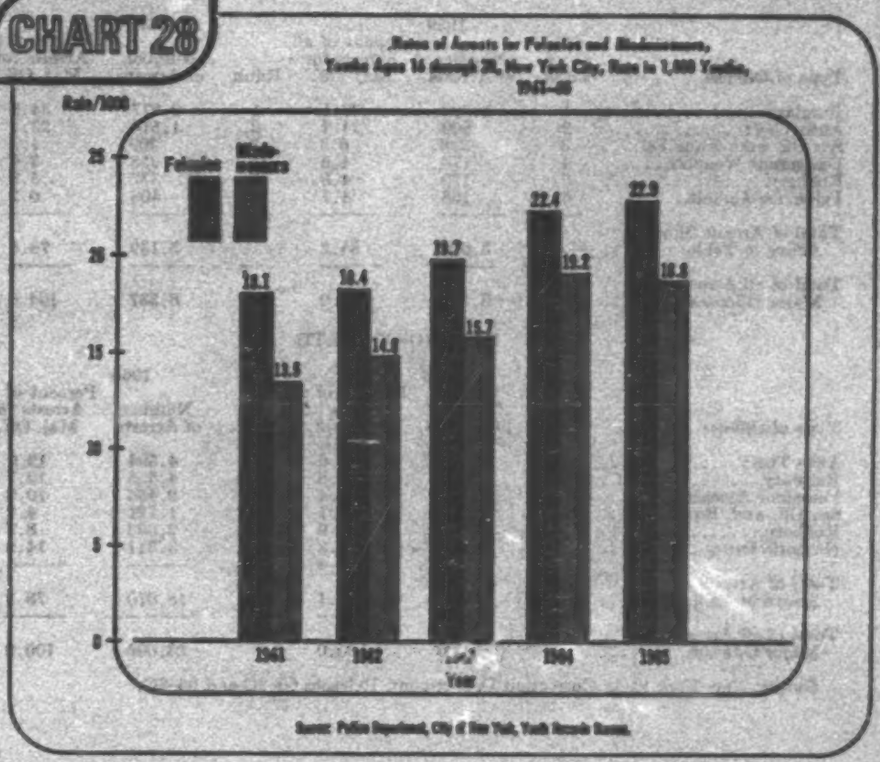
Year	New York St. Excl. N.Y.C. No. Arrests	New York St. Excl. N.Y.C. R/M	New York City and 22 Larger Cities No. Arrests	New York City and 22 Larger Cities R/M	New York State Excl. N.Y.C. and 22 Larger Cities No. Arrests	New York State Excl. N.Y.C. and 22 Larger Cities R/M	New York State No. Arrests	New York State R/M
1959.....	3,930		10,651	17.2	3,960	6.2	12,930	13.2
1960.....	4,175	7.0	12,716	20.0	3,581	6.3	14,307	14.7
1961.....	4,453	7.1	13,940	20.7	2,866	6.4	16,306	14.8
1962.....	4,728	7.3	14,221	21.6	2,965	6.2	17,177	15.0
1963.....	5,066	8.2	15,072	23.6	3,720	6.8	19,362	16.4
1964.....	5,057	8.0	18,713	27.0	4,288	7.3	22,963	18.0
1965.....	5,267	7.8	18,966	26.3	4,140	6.3	23,096	16.8

TABLE 28

Arrests for Felonies and Misdemeanors, Youths, Age 16 Through 20, New York City, 1961–1965

Felonies	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Number of Arrests	8,799	9,174	10,421	11,676	12,277
Percent Increase From Prev. Yr.		4.3	13.6	12.0	5.1
Rate/1000	18.1	18.4	19.7	22.4	22.9
Misdemeanors					
Number of Arrests	6,555	7,374	8,285	10,050	10,085
Percent Increase From Prev. Yr.		12.5	12.4	21.3	.3
Rate/1000	13.5	14.8	15.7	19.2	18.8
Estimated Population Age 16–20	483,851	499,601	527,863	521,871	536,271

CHART 28



Source: Police Department, City of New York, Youth Records Bureau.

Population figures on youths 16 through 20 years old on which rates are based were taken from the U. S. Census of Population for 1960 and were estimated for 1959 and 1961–1964 by moving the appropriate age group up or down without regard to death and net migration rates which are assumed to be negligible. Rates for 1965 for New York State and New York City were based on population projections of the New York State Office for Regional Development.

TABLE R

Youth Arrests (Age 16 Through 20) by Type Offense Ranked by Frequency, New York City, Rest of State, and New York State 1959 and 1965

NEW YORK CITY

Type of Offense	1959 Rank	1959 Number of Arrests	1959 Percent of all Arrests for Maj. Off.	1965 Rank	1965 Number of Arrests	1965 Percent of all Arrests for Maj. Off.
Auto Theft	1	2,057	22.0	2	2,084	16.6
Felonious Assault	2	1,308	14.0	4	2,048	12.4
Burglary	3	1,142	12.2	3	2,278	13.8
Narcotic Drugs	4	962	10.5	1	3,141	19.0
Sex Off. excl. Rape Fel.	5	901	9.6	6	812	4.9
Robbery	6	850	9.1	5	1,626	9.8
Total of Arrests Shown Above in Table	—	7,341	77.4	—	12,989	78.5
Total of All Arrests for Major Offenses		9,354	100.0		16,589	100.0

REST OF STATE

Type of Offense	1959 Rank	1959 Number of Arrests	1959 Percent of all Arrests for Maj. Off.	1965 Rank	1965 Number of Arrests	1965 Percent of all Arrests for Maj. Off.
Burglary	1	1,302	30.1	1	2,277	34.8
Auto Theft	2	869	24.4	2	1,510	23.1
Sex Off. excl. Rape Fel.	3	226	6.3	6	309	4.7
Dangerous Weapons	4	170	4.8	7	258	3.9
Robbery	5	170	4.8	5	377	5.8
Felonious Assault	6	168	4.7	3	408	6.3
Total of Arrests Shown Above in Table	—	3,004	84.3	—	5,139	78.5
Total of all Arrests for Major Offenses		3,566	100.0		6,537	100.0

NEW YORK STATE

Type of Offense	1959 Rank	1959 Number of Arrests	1959 Percent of all Arrests for Maj. Off.	1965 Rank	1965 Number of Arrests	1965 Percent of all Arrests for Maj. Off.
Auto Theft	1	2,926	22.6	1	4,594	19.0
Burglary	2	2,535	19.6	2	4,555	19.7
Felonious Assault	3	1,476	11.4	4	2,455	10.6
Sex Off. excl. Rape Fel.	4	1,129	8.7	6	1,121	4.8
Robbery	5	1,020	7.9	5	2,029	8.7
Narcotic Drugs	6	1,006	7.8	3	3,341	14.5
Total of Arrests Shown Above in Table	—	10,092	78.1	—	18,070	78.2
Total of all Arrests for Major Offenses		12,920	100.0		23,098	100.0

Source: New York State Correction Department, Releases 60-3C and 66-3C.

CHART 29

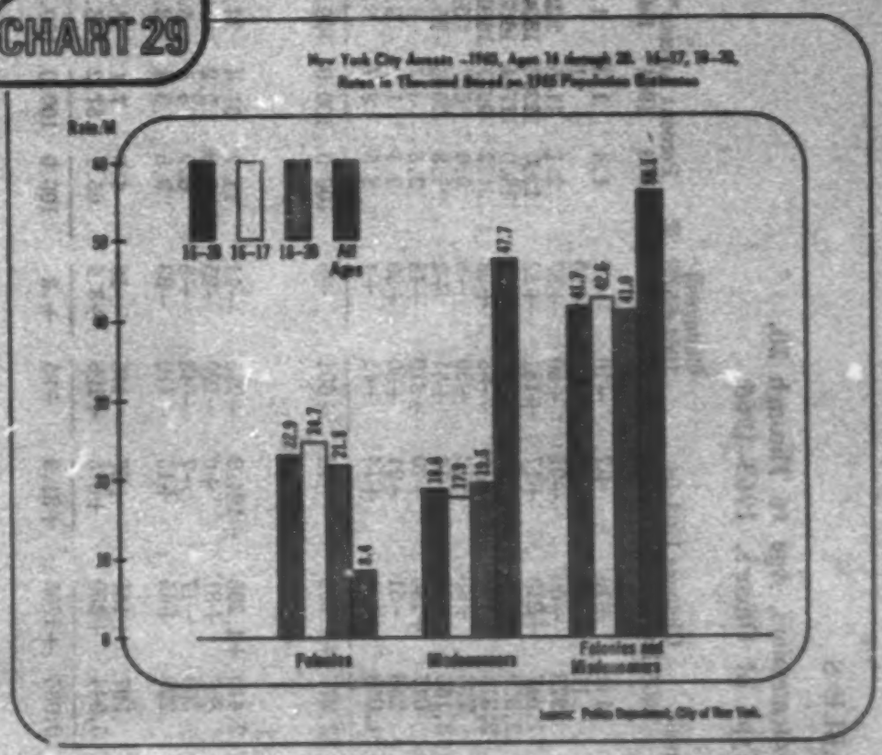


TABLE 29

New York City Arrests for Felonies and Misdemeanors Number of Arrests and Rates in Thousand, Based on 1965 Population Estimates, Age 16 Through 20, 16–17, 18–20, All Ages, 1965

Age	Felony Arrests Number	Felony Arrests R/M	Misdemeanor Arrests Number	Misdemeanor Arrests R/M	Felony & Misdemeanor Arrests Number	Felony & Misdemeanor Arrests R/M
16–20	12,377	22.9	10,085	18.8	22,362	41.7
16–17	5,675	24.7	4,112	17.9	9,787	42.6
18–20	6,602	21.5	5,973	19.5	12,575	41.0
All*	54,968	8.4	312,171	47.7	367,039	56.1

* Rates based on population ages 10 and above.

Estimated Population, New York City, 1965

All Ages	7,901,046
16–20	536,371
16–17	229,635
18–20	306,736
10 and above	6,543,255

TABLE S

Arrests for Felonies and Misdemeanors, Age 16 Through 20, New York City, by Type of Offense, 1963–1965

Felonies	Number Arrests 1963	1964	1965	Changes 1963–64 Number	Percent	Changes 1964–65 Number	Percent	Percent Arrests 1963	1964	1965
Murder, Non-Negl. Manslaughter	141	151	141	+10	+7	−10	−7	1.4	1.3	1.2
Other Manslaughter	1	10	11	+9	+900	+1	+10		.1	
Rape	224	174	278	−50	−22	+99	+57	2.1	1.5	2.2
Robbery	1,253	1,466	1,647	+213	+17	+181	+12	12.0	12.6	13.4
Felonious Assault	1,876	2,035	2,050	+159	+9	+15	+.7	18.0	17.4	16.7
Burglary	2,205	2,306	2,314	+101	+5	+8	+.3	21.2	19.7	18.9
Gr. Larceny Exc. Autos	694	782	723	+88	+13	−59	−8	6.6	6.7	5.9
Gr. Larceny-Autos	3,632	3,704	3,155	+472	+13	+51	+2	25.3	26.6	25.7
Narcotics	257	437	647	+180	+70	+210	+48	2.5	3.7	5.3
Dangerous Weapons	249	198	258	−51	−21	+60	+30	2.4	1.7	2.1
Other Felonies	889	1,013	1,058	+124	+14	+45	+4	8.5	8.7	8.6
Total Felonies	10,421	11,676	12,277	+1,255	+12	+601	+5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Misdemeanors										
Narcotics	970	2,175	2,410	+1,205	+124.2	+235	+11	11.7	21.6	23.9
Dangerous Weapons	495	526	397	+31	+6	−129	−25	6.0	5.2	3.9
Rape	569	552	509	−17	−7	−43	−8	6.9	5.5	5.1
Burglary Tools	293	338	228	+45	+15	−110	−33	3.5	3.4	2.3
Other Sect. 552, Code of Crim. Procedure Misdemeanors	562	713	597	+151	+27	−116	−16	6.8	7.1	5.9
Other Misdemeanors	5,396	5,746	5,944	+350	+6.5	+198	+3.4	65.1	57.2	58.9
Total Misdemeanors	8,285	10,050	10,085	+1765	+21.3	+35	+.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Police Department of the City of New York.

The leading causes of youth arrests are shown in Table R for the years 1959 and 1965 by frequency rank, number, and percentage of total youth arrests for major crimes in the area of concern.

While the six highest ranking offenses for which youths were arrested were the same in both years 1959 and 1965, there were some changes in relative positions within the group, as well as increased numbers in all categories except sex offenses (excluding rape felony) which dropped from fourth to sixth place. Arrests for narcotic drug violations advanced from sixth to third place in New York State and from fourth to first place in New York City. This category does not figure at all among the first six in the rating for the state outside New York City, but the fact that youth arrests for narcotic drug violations outside New York City increased almost 50 percent from 1964 to 1965 shows that narcotics are a serious problem in the areas outside New York City as well.

New York City

Chart 28 shows arrests of youths 16 through 20 years old for felonies and misdemeanors in New York City in the years 1961 through 1965, as reported by the Police Department of the City of New York. The trend is upward in both categories; however, in New York City as in the state as a whole, a leveling off in youth crime can be observed in Chart 28. The increase in the number of youth arrests for felonies from the previous year was 13.6 percent in 1963, 12.0 percent in 1964 and 5.1 percent in 1965. Misdemeanor arrests of youths 16 through 20 years old increased from the previous year 12.4 percent in 1963, 21.3 percent in 1964 and less than half of one percent in 1965.

The youth felony rate in New York City per thousand youths increased from 22.4 to 22.9 and the misdemeanor rate decreased from 19.2 to 18.8 from 1964 to 1965. It should be noted that these rates are based on population estimates for the two years and, therefore, are subject to adjustment at a time when more accurate population figures will be available.

In Chart 29 and Table 29 New York City arrests for felonies and misdemeanors are broken down into age groups 16 through 17, 18 through 20, 16 through 20, and all ages; the rates in thousand were computed on the basis of population estimates for the year 1965. The rate for felony arrests of the 16 and 17 year old youths exceeds that of the 18 through 20.

PART VII

Youth and Traffic Accidents

Nationwide

Nearly 8.2 million youths under 20 are licensed to drive an automobile in the U. S. A. (8.6 percent of all licensed drivers), but the teenage drivers were involved in 14.5 percent of all traffic accidents, nearly double what it should be for their age group.[20]

In a Michigan study of 139 fatal accidents resulting in 177 deaths it was found that of 139 drivers at fault, 54 (or 38.8 percent) were 25 years old or younger. The population 16 through 25 in Michigan, however, was only 19.3 percent of the population 16 and above. The involvement of young drivers in fatal accidents was found to be equally disproportionate as the involvement in accidents of all kinds.[21]

New York State

About 1.7 percent of all licensed drivers in New York State were under 18 years of age in 1965, but 2.8 percent in this age group were involved in accidents. The accident involvement of the drivers 18–20

CHART 30

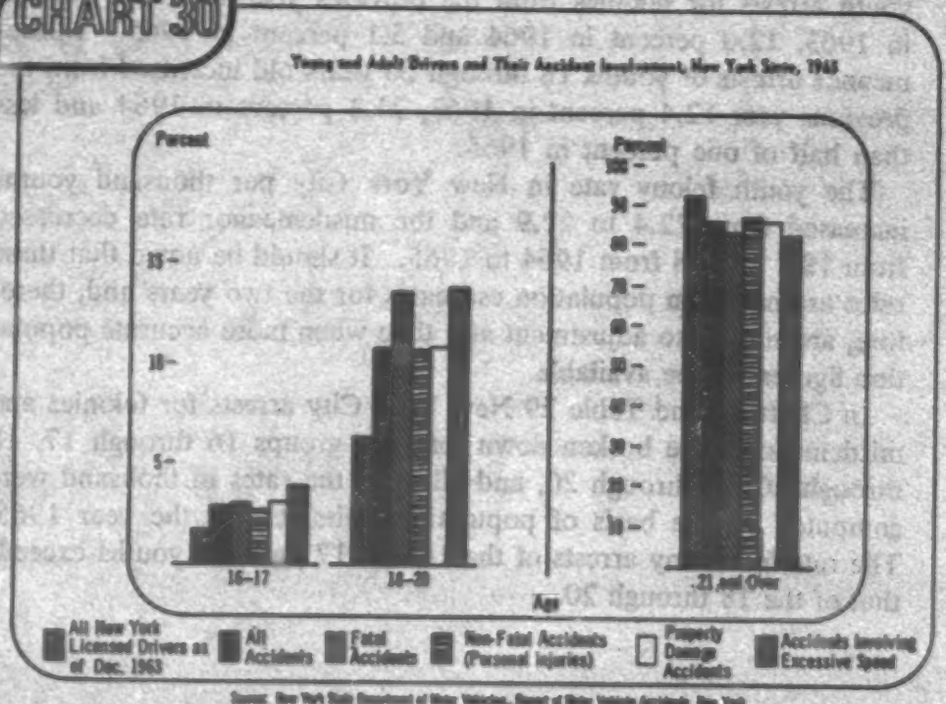


TABLE 30

Accident Involvement of New York Drivers by Age, 1964–65

Percent	Age Group 16–17		18–20		21 and over	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
Licensed Drivers.....	1.5	1.7	5.0	6.2	93.5	92.1
All Accidents.....	2.9	2.8	9.5	10.7	87.6	86.5
Fatal Accidents.....	3.8	2.9	12.5	13.6	83.7	83.5
Accidents Resulting in Personal Injury.....	2.6	2.6	9.3	10.7	88.1	86.7
Accidents Resulting in Property Damage...	3.2	3.0	9.7	10.8	87.1	86.2
Accidents Involving Excessive Speed (a)....	3.8		13.8		82.4	

(a) Excessive speed data are for December 1962 — November 1963

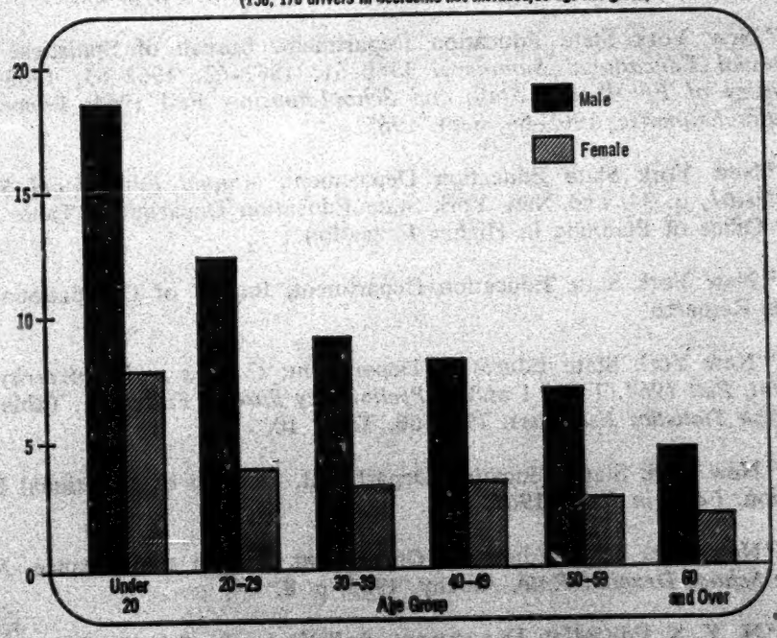
Note: For 158,170 drivers of a total of 678,294 New York drivers who were involved in accidents in 1964, the age was not stated. The corresponding figures for 1965 are 169,480 and 777,565.

years of age is also disproportionate; of all licensed drivers 6.2 percent were between the ages of 18 and 20, but 10.7 percent of this age group were involved in accidents of any kind and 13.6 percent in fatal accidents.

CHART 31

Drivers Involved in Accidents per 100 Licensed Drivers, by Sex and Age Groups, New York State, 1964

(158, 170 drivers in accidents not included, as age not given)



Source: New York State Department of Motor Vehicles, 1964 Accident Facts, 1965 Edition.

Excessive speed was a factor in 9 percent of all accidents on New York highways though it was a contributing circumstance in 40 percent of all fatal accidents for the period December 1962 through November 1963. The age group 16–20 represented 6.3 percent of all licensed drivers during that period, but shared with 17.5 percent in accidents involving excessive speed.

Footnotes

[1] U. S. Census of Population, Series P-25, Nr. 333, Population Estimates, Current Population Reports.

[2] U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Children's Bureau, *Some Facts and Figures About Children and Youth,* 1965.

[3] U. S. Census of Population, 1960, PC(1)-34D, Table 102.

[4] Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, *Education, an Investment in People,* 1964.

[5] Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, *op. cit.,* p. 32.

[6] Most of the dropout material is quoted from: Jeanette H. Sofokidis and Eugenia Sullivan, *A New Look at School Dropouts,* U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Indicators, April 1964.

[7] Daniel Schreiber, *Holding Power, Large City School System,* National Education Association, Washington, D. C., June 1964, p. 24.

[8] New York State Education Department, Bureau of Statistical Services, *Annual Educational Summary,* 1960–61, 1961–62, 1962–63, 1963–64, and *Survey of Enrollment, Staff, and School-housing,* Fall 1964; *Education Statistics Estimates,* 1965–66, Sept. 1965.

[9] New York State Education Department, *Annual Educational Summary, 1960–61,* p. 34, and New York State Education Department, Table prepared by Office of Planning in Higher Education.

[10] New York State Education Department, Bureau of Occupational Education Research.

[11] New York State Education Department; *College and University Enrollment, Fall 1964,* Table 1 and 4; *Preliminary Survey, Fall 1965,* Table 4; *Education Statistics Estimates,* 1965–66, Table 10.

[12] New York State Education Department, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, *Facts in Brief,* 1965, p. 1.

[13] New York State Education Department, Bureau of Guidance, *Reducing the School Dropout Rate,* Albany, 1963, p. 8.

[14] N. Y. S. Education Department, Bulletin to the Schools, Sept. 1965.

[18] U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Office of Manpower, Automation and Training, Manpower Research, Bulletin No. 4, November 1963, Selected Manpower Indicators for States, p. 52.

[19] New York State School Board Association, Inc., Albany, New York, Bulletin Vol. 7, No. 3, Dec. 1965, pp. 7, 16–17.

[20] U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., *Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children*: 1964, Statistical Series No. 81.

[21] Family Court statistics related here are based on: New York State Judicial Conference, Report on the Family Court, Judicial years 1963–64 and 1964–65.

[22] U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports—1964*.

[23] The National Committee for Children and Youth, 1145–19th Street, NW, Washington, D. C. 20036, *Cause for Concern—Need for Action*.

[24] You and the Battle for Traffic Survival, Look Magazine, April 19, 1966, p. 38.

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